

LEVY 09/282,857

&gt; D PN TI 1-27

- L48 ANSWER 1 OF 27 USPATFULL  
PI US 6235743 20010522  
WO 9821189 19980522  
TI Halogen pyrimidinyl aryl (thio)ethers as pesticides
- L48 ANSWER 2 OF 27 USPATFULL  
PI US 6218407 20010417  
TI Insecticides
- L48 ANSWER 3 OF 27 USPATFULL  
PI US 6214840 20010410  
WO 9839331 19980911  
TI Annulated azole derivatives useful as microbicidal agents
- L48 ANSWER 4 OF 27 USPATFULL  
PI US 6201008 20010313  
TI Pesticidal composition
- L48 ANSWER 5 OF 27 USPATFULL  
PI US 6194443 20010227  
WO 9816522 19980423  
TI Aminophenol derivatives with fungicidal property
- L48 ANSWER 6 OF 27 USPATFULL  
PI US 6194418 20010227  
WO 9841513 19980924  
TI Substituted aminosalicylic acid amides with fungicidal effect and intermediate products for production thereof
- L48 ANSWER 7 OF 27 USPATFULL  
PI US 6191155 20010220  
WO 9924414 19990520  
TI Isothiazolcarboxylic acid derivatives
- L48 ANSWER 8 OF 27 USPATFULL  
PI US 6180655 20010130  
WO 9817665 19980430  
TI Sulfonyl benzazolones
- L48 ANSWER 9 OF 27 USPATFULL  
PI US 6140274 20001031  
WO 9728112 19970807  
TI Dihalopropene compounds, their use as insecticides/acaricides and intermediates for their production
- L48 ANSWER 10 OF 27 USPATFULL  
PI US 6136830 20001024  
WO 9847897 19981029  
TI Sulphonyloxadiazolones and their use as microbicides
- L48 ANSWER 11 OF 27 USPATFULL  
PI US 6107319 20000822  
WO 9726249 19970724  
TI Oxazoline arthropodicides
- L48 ANSWER 12 OF 27 USPATFULL  
PI US 6100281 20000808  
WO 9847883 19981029  
TI Sulphonyloxadiazolones
- L48 ANSWER 13 OF 27 USPATFULL  
PI US 6090831 20000718  
WO 9847369 19981029  
TI Use of sulphonyloxadiazolones as microbicides
- L48 ANSWER 14 OF 27 USPATFULL  
PI US 6063734 20000516  
TI Ethylene derivatives and pesticides containing said derivatives
- L48 ANSWER 15 OF 27 USPATFULL  
PI US 6060489 20000509  
TI Insecticidal compositions and methods of use employing them
- L48 ANSWER 16 OF 27 USPATFULL

- PI US 6013664 20000111  
WO 9823605 19980604  
TI Microbicidal agents based on thiophene-2-carboxylic acid derivatives
- L48 ANSWER 17 OF 27 USPATFULL  
PI US 5994331 19991130  
WO 9637105 19961128  
TI Insecticidal compositions and methods of use employing imidacloprid and another insecticide
- L48 ANSWER 18 OF 27 USPATFULL  
PI US 5965602 19991012  
TI Pesticidal composition
- L48 ANSWER 19 OF 27 USPATFULL  
PI US 5942528 19990824  
WO 9726251 19970724  
TI Acylated 5-amino-1,2,4-thiadiazoles as pesticides and fungicides
- L48 ANSWER 20 OF 27 USPATFULL  
PI US 5591765 19970107  
TI Insecticidal and synergistic miticidal compositions
- L48 ANSWER 21 OF 27 USPATFULL  
PI US 5389669 19950214  
TI Pyrrole thiocarboxamide insecticidal and acaricidal agents
- L48 ANSWER 22 OF 27 USPATFULL  
PI US 5286742 19940215  
TI Pyrrole thiocarboxamide insecticidal and acaricidal agents
- L48 ANSWER 23 OF 27 USPATFULL  
PI US 5187184 19930216  
TI Insecticidal and synergistic miticidal compositions
- L48 ANSWER 24 OF 27 USPATFULL  
PI US 5130328 19920714  
TI N-alkanoylaminomethyl and N-aroylaminomethyl pyrrole insecticidal and acaricidal agents
- L48 ANSWER 25 OF 27 USPATFULL  
PI US 5010098 19910423  
TI Arylpyrrole insecticidal acaricidal and nematicidal agents and methods for the preparation thereof
- L48 ANSWER 26 OF 27 USPATFULL  
PI US 4929634 19900529  
TI Method of and bait compositions for controlling mollusks
- L48 ANSWER 27 OF 27 USPATFULL  
PI US 4857651 19890815  
TI .alpha.-{(2,3-Di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy)ethylamino)-.beta.-cyanostyrene and .beta.-nitrostyrene compounds useful as intermediates in the preparation of insecticidal, acaricidal and nematicidal arylpyrroles and method for the preparation thereof}

&gt; d bib abs hitstr 1

L48 ANSWER 1 OF 27 USPATFULL  
AN 2001:75396 USPATFULL  
TI Halogen pyrimidinyl aryl (thio)ethers as pesticides  
IN Gayer, Herbert, Monheim, Germany, Federal Republic of  
Gerdes, Peter, Aachen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
Heinemann, Ulrich, Leichlingen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
Kruger, Bernd-Wieland, Bergisch Gladbach, Germany, Federal Republic of  
Tiemann, Ralf, Leverkusen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
Dutzmann, Stefan, Langenfeld, Germany, Federal Republic of  
Hanssler, Gerd, Leverkusen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
Stenzel, Klaus, Dusseldorf, Germany, Federal Republic of  
PA Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, Leverkusen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
(non-U.S. corporation)  
PI US 6235743 20010522  
WO 9821189 19980522  
AI US 1999-297666 19990505 (9)  
WO 1997-EP5954 19971029  
19990505 PCT 371 date  
19990505 PCT 102(e) date  
PRAI DE 1996-19646407 19961111  
DT Utility  
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ford, John M.  
LREP Gil, Joseph C.  
CLMN Number of Claims: 6  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN No Drawings  
LN.CNT 1168  
AB The invention relates to novel halogenopyrimidines, to two processes for  
their preparation and to their use as pesticides.

&gt; d bib abs hitstr 2

L48 ANSWER 2 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 AN 2001:55983 USPATFULL  
 TI Insecticides  
 IN Erdelen, Christoph, Leichlingen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
     Kramer, Wolfgang, Burscheid, Germany, Federal Republic of  
     Bruggen, Kai-Uwe, Sprockhovel, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 PA Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, Leverkusen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
     (non-U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 6218407 20010417  
 AI US 2000-488090 20000120 (9)  
 RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1999-360971, filed on 27 Jul 1999, now patented,  
     Pat. No. US 6060489 Division of Ser. No. US 952359, now patented, Pat.  
     No. US 5994331  
 PRAI DE 1995-19519007 19950524  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Robinson, Allen J.  
 LREP Gill, Joseph C.  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 4  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN No Drawings  
 LN.CNT 382

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to insecticidal mixtures of  
 chloronicotinyl insecticides of the formula (I) ##STR1##  
 in which

R.sup.1 represents C.sub.1 -C.sub.5 -alkyl,

R.sup.2 represents hydrogen or C.sub.1-C.sub.5 -alkyl.

or

R.sup.1 and R.sup.2 together represent --CH.sub.2 --CH.sub.2 --;  
 --CH.sub.2 --CH.sub.2 --CH.sub.2 -- or ##STR2##

X represents an NH group, NCH.sub.3 group or represents sulphur,

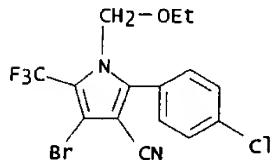
Y represents nitrogen or a CH group and

Z represents cyano or nitro, with one or more of the synergists  
 mentioned in the description.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT 122453-73-0D, AC 303630, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs.  
 (synergistic insecticidal, nematocidal and acaricidal compns.)

RN 122453-73-0 USPATFULL

CN 1H-Pyrrole-3-carbonitrile, 4-bromo-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(ethoxymethyl)-5-  
 (trifluoromethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

&gt; d bib abs hitstr 3

L48 ANSWER 3 OF 27 USPATFULL  
AN 2001:52064 USPATFULL  
TI Annulated azole derivatives useful as microbicidal agents  
IN Assmann, Lutz, St. Peter-Ording, Germany, Federal Republic of  
Elbe, Hans-Ludwig, Wuppertal, Germany, Federal Republic of  
Tiemann, Ralf, Leverkusen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
Stenzel, Klaus, Dusseldorf, Germany, Federal Republic of  
PA Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, Leverkusen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
(non-U.S. corporation)  
PI US 6214840 20010410  
WO 9839331 19980911  
AI US 1999-380502 19990903 (9)  
WO 1998-EP942 19980219  
19990903 PCT 371 date  
19990903 PCT 102(e) date  
PRAI DE 1997-19708688 19970304  
DT Utility  
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Morris, Patricia L.  
LREP Gil, Joseph C.  
CLMN Number of Claims: 5  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN No Drawings  
LN.CNT 1171  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
AB Novel fused azole derivatives of the formula ##STR1##

in which

R.sup.1, R.sup.2, A and G are as defined in the description,  
and also their acid addition salts and metal salt complexes,  
a plurality of processes for preparing these substances and their use as  
microbicides in crop protection and in the protection of materials.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

&gt; d bib abs hitstr 4

L48 ANSWER 4 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 AN 2001:36855 USPATFULL  
 TI Pesticidal composition  
 IN Takada, Yoji, Toyonaka, Japan  
 Fujimoto, Izumi, Minoo, Japan  
 PA Sumitomo Chemical Co. Ltd., Osaka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 6201008 20010313  
 AI US 1999-342516 19990629 (9)  
 RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1996-739569, filed on 30 Oct 1996, now patented,  
 Pat. No. US 5965602  
 PRAI JP 1995-283315 19951031  
 JP 1996-210094 19960808  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Robinson, Allen J.  
 LREP Pillsbury Winthrop LLP  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 13  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN No Drawings  
 LN.CNT 569

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

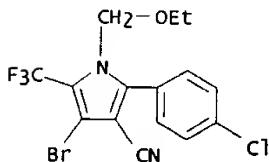
AB The present invention provides a pesticidal composition which comprises 4-bromo-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-ethoxymethyl-5-trifluoromethylpyrrole-3-carbonitrile and at least one pyrethroidal compound as active ingredients, and an inert carrier, and an insecticidal/acaricidal method applying 4-bromo-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-ethoxymethyl-5-trifluoromethylpyrrole-3-carbonitrile and at least one pyrethroidal compound to noxious insects, acarina, or the locus where noxious insects or acarina inhabit.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT 122453-73-0D, mixts. with pyrethroids  
 (acaricidal and insecticidal compns.)

RN 122453-73-0 USPATFULL

CN 1H-Pyrrole-3-carbonitrile, 4-bromo-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(ethoxymethyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



&gt; D KWIC 4

L48 ANSWER 4 OF 27 USPATFULL

SUMM . . . obtained usually by mixing the active ingredient compounds with a solid or liquid carrier and if necessary further adding a surfactant and other adjuvants necessary for formulating the desired preparations. The active ingredient compounds or a liquid containing them may be . . .

SUMM The solid carriers usable in these formulations include fine powders or granules of clays (kaolin clay, diatomaceous earth, bentonite, fubasami clay, acid clay, etc.), synthetic hydrous silicon oxide, talcs, ceramics, other inorganic minerals (sericite, quartz, sulfur, . . .).

SUMM The surfactants usable in the present invention include, for example, alkylsulfuric esters, alkyl sulfonates, alkylarylsulfonates, alkylaryl ethers and their polyoxyethyleneated products, polyethylene.

DETD 5 Parts by weight of Permethrin, 5 parts by weight of 4-bromo-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-ethoxymethyl-5-trifluoromethylpyrrole-3-carbonitrile, 10 parts by weight of Newcalgen KH-13 (a surfactant available from Takemoto Yushi KK) and 80 parts by weight of Solvesso 150 (an aromatic solvent available from Exxon Chemical. . .

DETD . . . [a permethrin

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emulsion composed of 50% of Permethrin, 45% of xylene and 5% of Sorpol  
SM-200 (polyoxyethylene castor oil, a surfactant available from Toho  
Chemical Co., Ltd.)

IT 122453-73-0D, mixts. with pyrethroids  
(acaricidal and insecticidal compns.)

=> d bib abs hitstr 5

L48 ANSWER 5 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 AN 2001:29595 USPATFULL  
 TI Aminophenol derivatives with fungicidal property  
 IN Kruger, Bernd-Wieland, Bergisch Gladbach, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 Dehne, Heinz-Wilhelm, Bonn, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 Stenzel, Klaus, Dusseldorf, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 PA Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, Leverkusen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 (non-U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 6194443 20010227  
 WO 9816522 19980423  
 AI US 1999-284225 19990409 (9)  
 WO 1997-EP5430 19971002  
 19990409 PCT 371 date  
 19990409 PCT 102(e) date  
 PRAI DE 1996-19642529 19961015  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Raymond, Richard L.; Assistant Examiner: Patel,  
 Sudhaker B.  
 LREP Gil, Joseph C.  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 8  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN No Drawings  
 LN.CNT 1427  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
 AB The present invention pertains to new aminophenol derivatives of the  
 following general formula (1), their preparation and their use as  
 fungicides. ##STR1##  
 wherein Y.sup.1, Y.sup.2, Y.sup.3, Y.sup.4, R.sup.1, and Z are as  
 defined in the description.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> D KWIC 5

L48 ANSWER 5 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 SUMM . . . active compounds with extenders, that is, liquid solvents,  
 liquefied gases under pressure, and/or solid carriers, optionally with  
 the use of surfactants, that is emulsifiers and/or  
 dispersants, and/or foam formers. In the case of the use of water as an  
 extender, organic . . . hydrocarbons, or else butane, propane,  
 nitrogen and carbon dioxide. Suitable solid carriers are: for example  
 ground natural minerals such as kaolins, clays,  
 talc, chalk, quartz, attapulgite, montmorillonite or diatomaceous earth,  
 and ground synthetic minerals such as highly disperse silica, alumina  
 and silicates.. . .  
 SUMM cadusafos, carbaryl, carbofuran, carbophenothion, carbosulfan, cartap,  
 chloethocarb, chlorethoxyfos, chlorfenapyr, chlorfenvinphos,  
 chlorfluazuron, chlorimephos, N-[(6-chloro-3-pyridinyl)methyl]-N'-cyano-N-  
 methyl-ethanimidamide, chlorpyrifos, chlorpyrifos M, cis-resmethrin,  
 cyclopyhrin, clofentezine, cyanophos, cycloprothrin, cyfluthrin,  
 cyhalothrin, cyhexatin, cypermethrin, cyromazine,  
 CLM What is claimed is:  
 3. A pesticide, comprising at least one compound of claim 1 and one or  
 more extenders and/or surfactants.  
 5. A process for preparing a pesticide, comprising the step of mixing  
 the compound of claim 1 with extenders and/or surfactants.

=> d bib abs hitstr 6

L48 ANSWER 6 OF 27 USPATFULL  
AN 2001:29570 USPATFULL  
TI Substituted aminosalicylic acid amides with fungicidal effect and intermediate products for production thereof  
IN Seitz, Thomas, Langenfeld, Germany, Federal Republic of  
Stelzer, Uwe, Burscheid, Germany, Federal Republic of  
Wolfrum, Peter, Monheim, Germany, Federal Republic of  
Stenzel, Klaus, Dusseldorf, Germany, Federal Republic of  
PA Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, Leverkusen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
(non-U.S. corporation)  
PI US 6194418 20010227  
WO 9841513 19980924  
AI US 1999-380969 19990913 (9)  
WO 1998-EP1164 19980302  
19990913 PCT 371 date  
19990913 PCT 102(e) date  
PRAI DE 1997-19710609 19970314  
DT Utility  
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Lambkin, Deborah C.  
LREP Gil, Joseph C.  
CLMN Number of Claims: 18  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN No Drawings  
LN.CNT 2463  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
AB The invention relates to novel substituted aminosalicylamides, to a plurality of processes for their preparation and to their use as fungicides, and also to novel intermediates and to a plurality of processes for their preparation.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

&gt; d bib abs hitstr 7

L48 ANSWER 7 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 AN 2001:25920 USPATFULL  
 TI Isothiazolecarboxylic acid derivatives  
 IN Assmann, Lutz, Langenfeld, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 Kuhnt, Dietmar, Burscheid, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 Elbe, Hans-Ludwig, Wuppertal, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 Erdelen, Christoph, Leichlingen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 Dutzmann, Stefan, Langenfeld, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 Hansler, Gerd, Leverkusen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 Stenzel, Klaus, Dusseldorf, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 Mauler-Machnik, Astrid, Leichlingen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 Sawada, Haruko, Yuki, Japan  
 Sakuma, Haruhiko, Oyama, Japan  
 PA Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, Leverkusen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 (non-U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 6191155 20010220  
 WO 9924414 19990520  
 AI US 2000-554170 20000605 (9)  
 WO 1998-EP6960 19981103  
 20000605 PCT 371 date  
 20000605 PCT 102(e) date  
 PRAI DE 1997-19750011 19971112  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Stockton, Laura E.  
 LREP Gil, Joseph C.  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 9  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN No Drawings  
 LN.CNT 1394  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
 AB Novel isothiazolecarboxylic acid derivatives of the formula ##STR1##

in which

R is as defined in the description,

a process for preparing the novel compounds and their use for protecting plants against attack by undesirable microorganisms and animal pests.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

&gt; D KWIC 7

L48 ANSWER 7 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 SUMM . . . the active compounds with extenders, that is, liquid solvents, liquefied pressurized gases and/or solid carriers, optionally with the use of surface-active agents, that is emulsifying agents and/or dispersing agents, and/or foam-forming agents. If the extender used is water, it is also . . . also butane, propane, nitrogen and carbon dioxide. As solid carriers there are suitable: for example ground natural minerals, such as kaolins, clays, talc, chalk, quartz, attapulgite, montmorillonite or diatomaceous earth, and ground synthetic minerals, such as finely divided silica, alumina and silicates...  
 SUMM cadusafos, carbaryl, carbofuran, carbophenothion, carbosulfan, cartap, chloethocarb, chlorethoxyfos, chlorfenapyr, chlorfenvinphos, chlorfluazuron, chlormephos, N-[(6-chloro-3-pyridinyl)-methyl]-N'-cyano-N-methyl-ethanimidamide, chlorpyrifos, chlorpyrifos M, cis-resmethrin, cyclopyhrin, clofentezin, cyanophos, cycloprothrin, cyfluthrin, cyhalothrin, cyhexatin, cypermethrin, cyromazin,  
 CLM What is claimed is:  
 . . . one isothiazole carboxylic acid derivative of the formula (I) according to claim 1, in addition to an extender and/or a surfactant.  
 . . . and animal pests comprising mixing an isothiazolecarboxylic acid derivative of the formula (I) according to claim 1 with extenders and/or surfactants.

=> d bib abs hitstr 8

L48 ANSWER 8 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 AN 2001:14510 USPATFULL  
 TI Sulfonyl benzazolones  
 IN Assmann, Lutz, St. Peter Ording, Germany, Federal Republic of  
     Elbe, Hans-Ludwig, Wuppertal, Germany, Federal Republic of  
     Markert, Robert, Keln, Germany, Federal Republic of  
     Tiemann, Ralf, Leverkusen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
     Stenzel, Klaus, Dusseldorf, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 PA Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, Leverkusen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
     (non-U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 6180655 20010130  
     WO 9817665 19980430  
 AI US 1999-284338 19990409 (9)  
     WO 1997-EP5473 19971006  
         19990409 PCT 371 date  
         19990409 PCT 102(e) date  
 PRAI DE 1996-19642865 19961017  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Morris, Patricia L.  
 LREP Gil, Joseph C.  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 5  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN No Drawings  
 LN.CNT 996  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
 AB Sulphonylbenzazolones of the formula ##STR1##

in which

R.sup.1, R.sup.2, R.sup.3, R.sup.4, R.sup.5 and Q are each as defined in  
 the description.

a process for preparing these compounds and their use as microbicides in  
 crop protection and in the protection of materials.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> D KWIC 8

L48 ANSWER 8 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 SUMM . active compounds with extenders, that is, liquid solvents,  
     liquefied gases under pressure, and/or solid carriers, optionally with  
     the use of surfactants, that is emulsifiers and/or  
     dispersants, and/or foam formers. In the case of the use of water as an  
     extender, organic . hydrocarbons, or else butane, propane,  
     nitrogen and carbon dioxide. Suitable solid carriers are: for example  
     ground natural minerals such as kaolins, clays,  
     talc, chalk, quartz, attapulgite, montmorillonite or diatomaceous earth,  
     and ground synthetic minerals such as highly disperse silica, alumina  
     and silicates..  
 SUMM cadusafos, carbaryl, carbofuran, carbophenothion, carbosulfan, cartap,  
     chloethocarb, chlorethoxyfos, chlorfenapyr, chlorfenvinphos,  
     chlorfluazuron, chlormephos, N-[6-chloro-3-pyridinyl]-methyl]-N'-cyano-  
     N-methyl-ethanimidamide, chlorpyrifos, chlorpyrifos M, cis-resmethrin,  
     clocythrin, clofentezine, cyanophos, cycloprothrin, cyfluthrin,  
     cyhalothrin, cyhexatin, cypermethrin, cyromazine,

&gt; d bib abs hitstr 9

L48 ANSWER 9 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 AN 2000:146320 USPATFULL  
 TI Dihalopropene compounds, their use as insecticides/acaricides and  
 intermediates for their production  
 IN Ikegami, Hiroshi, Takarazuka, Japan  
 Izumi, Keiichi, Toyonaka, Japan  
 Suzuki, Masaya, Takarazuka, Japan  
 Sakamoto, Noriyasu, Toyonaka, Japan  
 Takano, Hirotaka, Sanda, Japan  
 PA Sumitomo Chemical Company, Limited, Osaka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 6140274 20001031  
 WO 9728112 19970807  
 AI US 1998-91082 19980612 (9)  
 WO 1997-JP141 19970101  
 19980612 PCT 371 date  
 19980612 PCT 102(e) date  
 PRAI JP 1996-14120 19960130  
 JP 1996-330443 19961125  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Padmanabhan, Sreeni  
 LREP Birch, Stewart, Kolasch & Birch, LLP  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 23  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN No Drawings  
 LN.CNT 4811  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
 AB Dihalopropene compounds of the general formula: ##STR1## wherein R.sup.1 is substituted alkyl; R.sup.2, R.sup.3 and R.sup.4 are each independently halogen, alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, nitro or cyano; A is O, S(O).sub.t or NR.sup.14 in which R.sup.14 is H or alkyl and t is 0 to 2; B is substituted alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene; r is 0 to 2; X's are each independently halogen; Y is O, S or NH; Z is O, S or NR.sup.25 in which R.sup.25 is H, acetyl or alkyl, which are useful as active ingredients of insecticidal/acaricidal agents.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

&gt; D KWIC 9

L48 ANSWER 9 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 SUMM . . . usually prepared by mixing the present compounds with solid carriers, liquid carriers, gaseous carriers or baits, and if necessary, adding surfactants and other auxiliaries used for formulation.  
 SUMM . . . of the solid carrier to be used for formulation may include fine powder or granules of clay materials such as kaolin clay, diatomaceous earth, synthetic hydrated silicon oxide, bentonite, Fubasami clay and acid clay; various kinds of talc, ceramics and other inorganic.  
 SUMM Examples of the surfactant may include alkyl sulfates, alkyl sulfonates, alkyl arylsulfonates, alkyl aryl ethers and their polyoxyethylene derivatives, polyethylene glycol ethers, polyhydric alcohol.  
 SUMM . . . the stabilizer may include PAP (isopropyl acid phosphate), BHT (2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol), BHA (mixtures of 2-tert-butyl-4-methoxyphenol and 3-tert-butyl-4-methoxyphenol), vegetable oils, mineral oils, surfactants, fatty acids and their esters.  
 SUMM . . . Fenpyroximate [tert-butyl (E)-4-[(1,3-dimethyl-5-phenoxypyrazol-4-yl)methyleneaminoxyethyl]benzoate], Tebfenpyrad [N-4-tert-butylbenzyl]-4-chloro-3-ethyl-1-methyl-5-pyrazolecarboxamide], polynactin complexes including tetranactin, dinactin and trinactin; Milbemectin, Avermectin, Ivermectin, Azadilactin [AZAD], Pyrimidifen [5-chloro-N-[2-{4-(2-ethoxyethyl)-2,3-dimethylphenoxy}ethyl]-6-ethylpyrimidin-4-amine], Chlorfenapyr [4-bromo-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-ethoxymethyl-5-trifluoromethylpyrrole-3-carbonitrile], Tebfenoizide [N-tert-butyl-N'-(4-ethylbenzoyl)-3,5-dimethylbenzohydrazide] and phenylpyrazole derivatives.

=> d bib abs hitstr 10

L48 ANSWER 10 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 AN 2000:142396 USPATFULL  
 TI Sulphonyloxadiazolones and their use as microbicides  
 IN Assmann, Lutz, St. Peter-Ording, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 Gerdes, Peter, Aachen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 Stenzel, Klaus, Dusseldorf, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 PA Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, Leverkusen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 (non-U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 6136830 20001024  
 WO 9847897 19981029  
 AI US 1999-402990 19991013 (9)  
 WO 1998-EP1989 19980406  
 19991013 PCT 371 date  
 19991013 PCT 102(e) date  
 PRAI DE 1997-19716258 19970418  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Gerstl, Robert  
 LREP Gil, Joseph C.  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 8  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN No Drawings  
 LN.CNT 848  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
 AB Novel sulphonyloxadiazolones of the formula ##STR1## in which A  
 represents oxygen, sulphur, --SO--, --SO<sub>2</sub>-- or ##STR2## where  
 R<sup>sup.3</sup> represents hydrogen or alkyl,  
 R<sup>sup.1</sup> represents optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally  
 substituted cycloalkenyl or optionally substituted aryl and  
 R<sup>sup.2</sup> represents optionally substituted heterocyclyl,  
 a process for preparing these substances and their use as microbicides  
 in crop protection and in the protection of materials.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d bib abs hitstr 11

L48 ANSWER 11 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 AN 2000:109824 USPATFULL  
 TI Oxazoline arthropodicides  
 IN Long, Jeffrey Keith, Wilmington, DE, United States  
 Stevenson, Thomas Martin, Newark, DE, United States  
 PA E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, DE, United States  
 (U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 6107319 20000822  
 WO 9726249 19970724  
 AI US 1998-101925 19980715 (9)  
 WO 1997-US268 19970107  
 19980715 PCT 371 date  
 19980715 PCT 102(e) date  
 PRAI US 1996-10014 19960116 (60)  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Shah, Mukund J.; Assistant Examiner: Coleman, Brenda  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 17  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN No Drawings  
 LN.CNT 1244

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Compounds of Formula I, and their agriculturally-suitable salts, are disclosed which are useful as arthropodicides ##STR1## wherein R.sup.1 -R.sup.5 and n are as defined in the disclosure. Also disclosed are compositions containing the compounds of Formula I and a method for controlling arthropods which involves contacting the arthropods or their environment with an effective amount of a compound of Formula I.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> D KWIC 11

L48 ANSWER 11 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 SUMM . . . relates to arthropodicidal compositions comprising arthropodicidally effective amounts of the compounds of Formula I and at least one of a surfactant, a solid diluent or a liquid diluent. The preferred compositions of the present invention are those which comprise the above.  
 DETD . . . or composition with an agriculturally suitable carrier comprising at least one of a liquid diluent, a solid diluent or a surfactant. The formulation or composition ingredients are selected to be consistent with the physical properties of the active ingredient, mode of . . .  
 DETD The formulations will typically contain effective amounts of active ingredient, diluent and surfactant within the following approximate ranges which add up to 100 percent by weight.  
 DETD

	Weight Percent	Active	Ingredient	Diluent	Surfactant
Water-Dispersible	5-90	0-94	1-15		
and Water-Soluble					
Granules, Tablets					
and Powders.					
Suspensions, Emulsions, Solutions	5-50	40-95	0-15		
(including Emulsifiable Concentrates)					
Dusts	1-25	70-99	0-5		
Granules and Pellets	0.01-99	5-99.99	0-15		
High Strength.					
DETDL	York, 1950. McCutcheon's Detergents and Emulsifiers Annual, Allured Publ. Corp., Ridgewood, N.J., as well as Sisely and Wood, Encyclopedia of Surface Active Agents, Chemical Publ. Co., Inc., New York, 1964, list surfactants and recommended uses. All formulations can contain minor amounts of additives to reduce foam, caking, corrosion, microbiological growth and the.				

- DETD Surfactants include, for example, polyethoxylated alcohols, polyethoxylated alkylphenols, polyethoxylated sorbitan fatty acid esters, dialkyl sulfosuccinates, alkyl sulfates, alkylbenzene sulfonates, organosilicones, N,N-dialkyltaurates, . . . sulfonate formaldehyde condensates, polycarboxylates, and polyoxyethylene/polyoxypropylene block copolymers. Solid diluents include, for example, clays such as bentonite, montmorillonite, attapulgite and kaolin, starch, sugar, silica, talc, diatomaceous earth, urea, calcium carbonate, sodium carbonate and bicarbonate, and sodium sulfate. Liquid diluents include, for . . . benfuracarb, bensulfotap, betacyfluthrin, bifenthrin, BPMC, brofenprox, bromophos, bufencarb, buprofezin, butocarboxim, cadusafos, carbaryl, carbofuran, carbophenothion, carbosulfan, cartap, chinomethionat, chloethocarb, chlorethoxyfos, chlorfenvinphos, chlorfenapyr (AC303630), (E)-N-[(6-chloro-3-pyridinyl)methyl]-N'-cyano-N-methyl-ethanimidamide (NI-25), chlorfluazuron, chlormephos, chlorobenzilate, chiorpyrifos, chlorpyrifos-methyl, clofentezine, cyanophos, cycloprothrin, cyfluthrin, beta-cyfluthrin, cyhalothrin, cyhexatin, cypermethrin cyromazin, deltamethrin, demeton M, . . . state, but most often application will be of a formulation comprising one or more compounds with suitable carriers, diluents, and surfactants and possibly in combination with a food depending on the contemplated end use. A preferred method of application involves spraying.
- CLM What is claimed is:
- . An arthropodicidal composition comprising an arthropodicidally effective amount of a compound of claim 1 and at least one of a surfactant, a solid diluent or a liquid diluent.

=> d bib abs hitstr 12

L48 ANSWER 12 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 AN 2000:102314 USPATFULL  
 TI Sulphonyloxadiazolones  
 IN Assmann, Lutz, St. Peter-Ording, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 Gerdes, Peter, Aachen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 Stenzel, Klaus, Dusseldorf, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 Deng, Chuan-Zheng, Shanghai, China  
 Yuan, Li-Ping, Shanghai, China  
 Zhao, Jian-Mei, Shanghai, China  
 PA Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, Leverkusen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 (non-U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 6100281 20000808  
 WO 9847883 19981029  
 AI US 1999-403073 19991013 (9)  
 WO 1998-EP1990 19980406  
 19991013 PCT 371 date  
 19991013 PCT 102(e) date  
 PRAI DE 1997-19716260 19970418  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Gerstl, Robert  
 LREP G11, Joseph C.  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 8  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN No Drawings  
 LN.CNT 960

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Novel sulphonyloxadiazolones of the formula ##STR1## in which A represents oxygen, sulphur, --SO--, --SO<sub>2</sub>-- or ##STR2## where R<sup>sup.3</sup> represents hydrogen or alkyl,

R<sup>sup.1</sup> represents optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkenyl or optionally substituted aryl and

R<sup>sup.2</sup> represents in each case optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, dialkylamino or aryl

a process for preparing these substances and their use as microbicides in crop protection and in the protection of materials.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d bib abs hitstr 13

L48 ANSWER 13 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 AN 2000:91986 USPATFULL  
 TI Use of sulphonyloxadiazolones as microbicides  
 IN Assmann, Lutz, St. Peter-Ording, Germany, Federal Republic of  
     Gerdes, Peter, Aachen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
     Stenzel, Klaus, Dusseldorf, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 PA Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, Leverkusen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
     (non-U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 6090831 20000718  
     WO 9847369 19981029  
 AI US 1999-403207 19991014 (9)  
     WO 1998-EP1988 19980406  
         19991014 PCT 371 date  
         19991014 PCT 102(e) date  
 PRAI DE 1997-19716259 19970418  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Gerstl, Robert  
 LREP Gil, Joseph C.  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 8  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN No Drawings  
 LN.CNT 1456  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Sulphonyloxadiazolones of the formula ##STR1## in which A represents a single bond or represents alkanediyl, alkenediyl, alkinediyl or a grouping --\*O--CH<sub>sub.2</sub>--, --\*O--CH<sub>sub.2</sub>--CH<sub>sub.2</sub>--, --\*CH<sub>sub.2</sub>--O--, --\*CH<sub>sub.2</sub>--O--CH<sub>sub.2</sub>--CH<sub>sub.2</sub>--, --\*CH<sub>sub.2</sub>--S--, --\*S--CH<sub>sub.2</sub>--, ##STR2## or ##STR3## where the atom labelled by \* is in each case attached to R<sub>sup.1</sub> and

R<sub>sup.3</sub> represents hydrogen or alkyl,

R<sub>sup.1</sub> represents hydrogen, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted aryl or optionally substituted heterocyclyl and

R<sub>sup.2</sub> represents in each case optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, dialkylamino, aryl or heterocyclyl,

are highly suitable for controlling undesirable microorganisms in crop protection and in the protection of materials.

Novel sulphonyloxadiazolones of the formula ##STR4## in which A and R<sub>sup.1</sub> are as defined above and

R<sub>sup.4</sub> represents optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, dialkylamino, nitro-substituted phenyl which may also contain one or two further substituents, or represents optionally substituted heterocyclyl, but where R<sub>sup.4</sub> does not represent propyl if A represents a direct bond and R<sub>sup.1</sub> represents 2,4,5-trimethyl-phenyl,

and a process for preparing these substances.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d bib abs hitstr 14

L48 ANSWER 14 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 AN 2000:61550 USPATFULL  
 II Ethylene derivatives and pesticides containing said derivatives  
 IN Ogura, Tomoyuki, Funabashi, Japan  
 Murakami, Hiroshi, Funabashi, Japan  
 Numata, Akira, Funabashi, Japan  
 Miyachi, Rika, Funabashi, Japan  
 Miyake, Toshiro, Minamisaitama, Japan  
 Mimori, Norihiko, Minamisaitama, Japan  
 Takii, Shinji, Minamisaitama, Japan  
 PA Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 6063734 20000516  
 AI US 1998-177501 19981023 (9)  
 RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1997-JP1449, filed on 24 Apr 1997  
 PRAI JP 1996-104878 19960425  
 JP 1996-145802 19960607  
 JP 1996-159346 19960620  
 JP 1997-28916 19970213  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Gerstl, R.  
 LREP Oliff & Berridge, PLC  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 36  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN No Drawings  
 LN.CNT 9378

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Ethylene derivatives of formula (I): ##STR1## where Q is an unsubstituted or substituted phenyl or heterocyclic group, especially a 4-thiazolyl, 1- or 3-pyrazolyl, 1,3-oxazol-4-yl, phenyl or pyridyl group; E is a substituent such as a cyano group; A is a substituent such as a 4-pyrazolyl or thiazolyl group; and B is a substituent such as an alkylcarbonyl group. Agricultural chemicals and agents for preventing the attachment of aquatic organisms containing one or more such ethylene derivatives.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> D KWIC 14

L48 ANSWER 14 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 SUMM . . . esters (e.g., butyl acetate), acid amides (e.g., N-methylpyrrolidone) or halogenated hydrocarbons (e.g., chlorobenzene), optionally along with other additives such as surfactant, emulsifier, dispersing agent, penetrating agent, spreading agent, thickener, anti-freezing agent, anti-caking agent and stabilizer, and can be formulated into any.  
 SUMM Insecticide: abamectin, acephate, acetamiprid, alanycarb, azinphos-methyl, bendiocarb, benfuracarb, bensultap, bifenthrin, Batillus thuringiensis, buprofezin, butocarboxim, carbaryl, carbofuran, carbosulfan, cartap, chlorgafenapyr, chlorpyrifos, chlorfenvinphos, chlorfluazuron, clothianidin, chromafenozone, chlorpyrifos-methyl, cyanoxy, cycloprothrin, cyfluthrin, beta-cyfluthrin, cypermethrin, cyromazine, cyhalothrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, deltamethrin, diafenthion, diazinon, diacloden, dichlorvos, diflubenzuron, . . .  
 SUMM [Wettable Powders]

Compound of the invention  
 Solid carrier 5 to 80 parts  
 Surfactant 10 to 85 parts  
 Others 1 to 10 parts  
 Others 1 to 5 parts

SUMM [Emulsions]  
 Compound of the invention  
 Liquid carrier 1 to 30 parts  
 Surfactant 30 to 95 parts  
 Others 5 to 15 parts

[Flowables]  
 Compound of the invention  
 5 to 70 parts

Liquid carrier	15 to 65 parts
Surfactant	5 to 12 parts
Others	5 to 30 parts

---

SUMM [Dry Flowables (wettable granules)]  
Compound of the invention

Solid carrier	20 to 90 parts
Surfactant	10 to 60 parts
[Granules]	1 to 20 parts

Compound of the invention

Solid carrier	0.1 to 10 parts
Others	90 to 99.99 parts
[Dusts]	1 to 5 parts

Compound.

SUMM . . . the agents for preventing the attachment of aquatic organisms of the present invention are used in the form of emulsions, surfactants are added to the compounds of the invention to prepare the intended emulsions according to ordinary methods of preparing general emulsions. In this, the type of the surfactants to be used is not specifically limited. To prepare the emulsions, the uppermost limit of the concentration of the compounds.

SUMM . . . the form of pellets or flakes, for example, the constitutive components of the compounds of the invention and optionally plasticizers, surfactants and others are added to the base of hydrophilic resins which are solid at room temperature, such as polyethylene glycol.

DETD [Formulation Example 1] Wettable Powder:

Compound No. I-1 of the invention  
50 parts  
Zeeklite PFP (trade name, kaolin-type clay  
43 parts  
manufactured by Zeeklite Mining Industries,  
Co., Ltd.)  
Solpol 5050 (trade name, anionic surfactant  
2 parts  
manufactured by Toho Chemical Co., Ltd.)  
Runox 1000C (trade name, anionic surfactant  
3 parts  
manufactured by Toho Chemical Co., Ltd.)  
Carplex #80 (anti-caking agent, trade name,  
2 parts  
white carbon manufactured by Shionogi  
Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.)

DETD . . . 2] Emulsion:

Compound No. I-1 of the invention  
3 parts  
Methylnaphthalene 76 parts  
Isophorone 15 parts  
Solpol 3005X (trade name, mixture of  
6 parts  
nonionic surfactant and anionic surfactant  
manufactured by Toho Chemical Co., Ltd.)

DETD [Formulation Example 3] Flowable:

Compound No. I-1 of the invention  
35 parts  
Agrisol S-711 (trade name, nonionic surfactant  
8 parts  
manufactured by Kao Corp.)  
Runox 1000C (trade name, anionic surfactant  
0.5 part.sup.  
manufactured by Toho Chemical Co., Ltd.)  
Aqueous solution of 1% Rhodopol (trade name,  
20 parts  
thickener manufactured by Rhone-Poulenc)  
Ethylene glycol (freezing.)

DETD

[Formulation Example 4] Granular wettable powder  
(dry flowable):

Compound No. I-1 of the invention

75 parts

Isoban No. 1 (trade name, anionic surfactant

10 parts

manufactured by Kuraray Isoprene Chemical  
Co., Ltd.)

Vanilex N (trade name, anionic surfactant

5 parts

manufactured by Sanyo Kokusaku Pulp

Co., Ltd.)

Carplex #80 (trade name, white carbon

10 parts

manufactured by Shionogi Pharmaceutical

Co., Ltd.)

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=> d bib abs hitstr 15

L48 ANSWER 15 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 AN 2000:57783 USPATFULL  
 TI Insecticidal compositions and methods of use employing them  
 IN Erdelen, Christoph, Leichlingen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 Kramer, Wolfgang, Burscheid, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 Bruggen, Kai-Uwe, Sprockhovel, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 PA Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, Leverkusen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 (non-U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 6060489 20000509  
 AI US 1999-360971 19990727 (9)  
 RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1997-952359, filed on 17 Nov 1997, now patented,  
 Pat. No. US 5994331  
 PRAI DE 1995-19519007 19950524  
 DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Robinson, Allen J.  
 LREP Gil, Joseph C.; Marmo, Carol  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 4  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN No Drawings  
 LN.CNT 375

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to insecticidal mixtures of chloronicotinyl insecticides of the formula (I) ##STR1## in which R.sup.1 represents C.sub.1 -C.sub.5 -alkyl,

R.sup.2 represents hydrogen or C.sub.1 -C.sub.5 -alkyl

or

R.sup.1 and R.sup.2 together represent --CH.sub.2 --CH.sub.2 --; --CH.sub.2 --CH.sub.2 --CH.sub.2 -- or ##STR2## X represents an NH group, NCH.sub.3 group or represents sulphur, Y represents nitrogen or a CH group and

Z represents cyano or nitro,

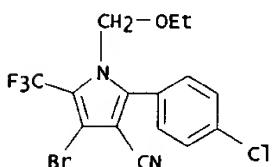
with one or more of the synergists mentioned in the description.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT 122453-73-0D, AC 303630, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs.  
 (synergistic insecticidal, nematocidal and acaricidal compns.)

RN 122453-73-0 USPATFULL

CN 1H-Pyrrole-3-carbonitrile, 4-bromo-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(ethoxymethyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=> D KWIC 15

L48 ANSWER 15 OF 27 USPATFULL

SUMM . . . the active compounds with extenders, that is, liquid solvents, pressurized liquefied gases and/or solid carriers, optionally with the use of surface-active agents, that is, emulsifying agents and/or dispersing agents, and/or foam-forming agents. In the case of the use of water as . . . as butane, propane, nitrogen and carbon dioxide; as solid carriers there are suitable: for example ground natural minerals, such as kaolins, clays, talc, chalk, quartz, attapulgite, montmorillonite or diatomaceous earth, and ground synthetic minerals, such as finely divided silica, alumina and silicates;

CLM What is claimed is:  
 . . . mixtures of imidacloprid with 3,5-dimethyl-4-methylthiophenyl

N-methylcarbamate according to claim 1, wherein the active compounds are mixed with extenders, optionally using surface-active agents.

IT 86-50-0D, Gusathion M, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 115-29-7D, Endosulfan, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 2032-65-7D, Mesurol, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 10265-92-6, Tamaron 33089-61-1D, Amitraz, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 41198-08-7D, Curacron, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 66215-27-8D, Cyromazine, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 71751-41-2D, ABAMECTIN, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 72490-01-8D, Insegar, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 78587-05-0D, Cesar, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 79538-32-2D, Tefluthrin, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 80060-09-9, Polo 87333-19-5D, HOE 498, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 95737-68-1D, Tiger, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 101336-63-4D, mixts. contg. 101336-64-5D, mixts. contg. 103055-07-8D, Match, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 105843-35-4D, mixts. contg. 111988-43-3D, mixts. contg. 111988-49-9D, mixts. contg. 112143-82-5D, Triazuron, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 112225-87-3D, RH 5849, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 112410-23-8D, RH 5992, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 120068-37-3D, Fipronil, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 120738-88-7D, mixts. contg. 120738-89-8D, mixts. contg. 122453-73-0D, AC 303630, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 123312-89-0D, Chess, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 131748-49-7D, mixts. contg. 131748-54-4D, mixts. contg. 131748-55-5D, mixts. contg. 136516-18-2D, mixts. contg. 138261-41-3D, mixts. contg. 160430-64-8D, mixts. contg. 172333-79-8D, mixts. contg. 172333-81-2D, mixts. contg. (synergistic insecticidal, nematocidal and acaricidal compns.)

=> d bib abs hitstr 16

L48 ANSWER 16 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 AN 2000:4826 USPATFULL  
 TI Microbical agents based on thiophene-2-carboxylic acid derivatives  
 IN Fischer, Reiner, Monheim, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 Lui, Norbert, Kln, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 Dutzmann, Stefan, Langenfeld, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 Hanssler, Gerd, Leverkusen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 PA Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, Leverkusen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 (non-U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 6013664 20000111  
 WO 9823605 19980604  
 AI US 1999-308903 19990526 (9)  
 WO 1997-EP6368 19971114  
 19990526 PCT 371 date  
 19990526 PCT 102(e) date  
 PRAI DE 1996-19649093 19961127  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Owens, Amelia  
 LREP Gil, Joseph C.; Marmo, Carol  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 8  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN No Drawings  
 LN.CNT 1221

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Novel microbical compositions based on thiophene-2-carboxylic acid derivatives, some of which are known, of the formula in which

R.sup.1, R.sup.2 and n have the meanings given in the description, and the use of these substances for controlling undesired microorganisms.

Novel thiophene-2-carboxylic acid derivatives of the formula ##STR1## in which R.sup.1, R.sup.2 and p have the meanings given in the description, and a process for the preparation of the substances of the formula (I-a).

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> D KWIC 17

L48 ANSWER 17 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 SUMM . . . the active compounds with extenders, that is, liquid solvents, pressurized liquefied gases and/or solid carriers, optionally with the use of surface-active agents, that is, emulsifying agents and/or dispersing agents, and/or foam-forming agents. In the case of the use of water as . . . as butane, propane, nitrogen and carbon dioxide; as solid carriers there are suitable: for example ground natural minerals, such as kaolins, clays, talc, chalk, quartz, attapulgite, montmorillonite or diatomaceous earth, and ground synthetic minerals, such as finely divided silica, alumina and silicates;  
 CLM What is claimed is:  
 . . . mixtures of imidacloprid with O,S-dimethyl phosphoamidothioate according to claim 1, wherein the active compounds are mixed with extenders, optionally using surface-active agents.  
 IT 86-50-0D, Gusathion M, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 115-29-7D, Endosulfan, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 2032-65-7D, Mesurol, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 10265-92-6, Tamaron 33089-61-1D, Amitraz, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 41198-08-7D, Curacron, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 66215-27-8D, Cyromazine, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 71751-41-2D, ABAMECTIN, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 72490-01-8D, Insegar, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 78587-05-0D, Cesar, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 79538-32-2D, Tefluthrin, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 80060-09-9, Polo 87333-19-5D, HOE 498, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 95737-68-1D, Tiger, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 101336-63-4D, mixts. contg. 101336-64-5D, mixts. contg. 103055-07-8D, Match, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 105843-35-4D, mixts. contg. 111988-43-3D, mixts. contg. 111988-49-9D, mixts. contg. 112143-82-5D, Triazuron, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 112225-87-3D, RH 5849, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 112410-23-8D, RH 5992, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs.

LEVY 09/282,857

120068-37-3D, Fipronil, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs.  
120738-88-7D, mixts. contg. 120738-89-8D, mixts. contg.  
122453-73-0D, AC 303630, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs.  
123312-89-0D, Chess, mixts. with chloronicotinoyl derivs. 131748-49-7D,  
mixts. contg. 131748-54-4D, mixts. contg. 131748-55-5D, mixts. contg.  
136516-18-2D, mixts. contg. 138261-41-3D, mixts. contg. 160430-64-8D,  
mixts. contg. 172333-79-8D, mixts. contg. 172333-81-2D, mixts. contg.  
(synergistic insecticidal, nematocidal and acaricidal compns.)

&gt;&gt; d bib abs hitstr 18

L48 ANSWER 18 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 AN 1999:124938 USPATFULL  
 TI Pesticidal composition  
 IN Takada, Yoji, Toyonaka, Japan  
 Fujimoto, Izumi, Minoo, Japan  
 PA Sumitomo Chemical Company Ltd., Osaka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 5965602 19991012  
 AI US 1996-739569 19961030 (8)  
 PRAI JP 1995-283315 19951031  
 JP 1996-210094 19960808  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Robinson, Allen J.  
 LREP Pillsbury Madison & Sutro LLP  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 10  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN No Drawings  
 LN.CNT 558

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

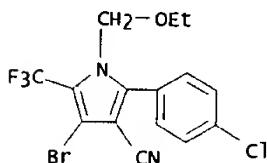
AB The present invention provides a pesticidal composition which comprises 4-bromo-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-ethoxymethyl-5-trifluoromethylpyrrole-3-carbonitrile and at least one pyrethroidal compound as active ingredients, and an inert carrier, and an insecticidal/acaricidal method applying 4-bromo-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-ethoxymethyl-5-trifluoromethylpyrrole-3-carbonitrile and at least one pyrethroidal compound to noxious insects, acarina, or the locus where noxious insects or acarina inhabit.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT 122453-73-0D, mixts. with pyrethroids  
 (acaricidal and insecticidal compns.)

RN 122453-73-0 USPATFULL

CN 1H-Pyrrole-3-carbonitrile, 4-bromo-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(ethoxymethyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



&gt;&gt; D KWIC 18

L48 ANSWER 18 OF 27 USPATFULL

SUMM . . . obtained usually by mixing the active ingredient compounds with a solid or liquid carrier and if necessary further adding a surfactant and other adjuvants necessary for formulating the desired preparations. The active ingredient compounds or a liquid containing them may be. . .

SUMM The solid carriers usable in these formulations include fine powders or granules of clays (kaolin clay, diatomaceous earth, bentonite, fubasami clay, acid clay, etc.), synthetic hydrous silicon oxide, talcs, ceramics, other inorganic minerals (sericite, quartz, sulfur, . . .).

SUMM The surfactants usable in the present invention include, for example, alkylsulfuric esters, alkyl sulfonates, alkylarylsulfonates, alkylaryl ethers and their polyoxyethyleneated products, polyethylene.

DETD 5 parts by weight of Permethrin, 5 parts by weight of 4-bromo-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-ethoxymethyl-5-trifluoromethylpyrrole-3-carbonitrile, 10 parts by weight of Newcalgen KH-13 (a surfactant available from Takemoto Yushi KK) and 80 parts by weight of Solvesso 150 (an aromatic solvent available from Exxon Chemical. . .

DETD [a permethrin emulsion composed of 50% of Permethrin, 45% of xylene and 5% of Sorpol SM200 (polyoxyethylene castor oil, a surfactant available from Toho

LEVY 09/282,857

Chemical Co., Ltd.)  
IT 122453-73-0D, mixts. with pyrethroids  
(acaricidal and insecticidal compns.)

/

=> d bib abs hitstr 19

L48 ANSWER 19 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 AN 1999:99676 USPATFULL  
 TI Acylated 5-amino-1,2,4-thiadiazoles as pesticides and fungicides  
 IN Heil, Markus, Leverkusen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
     Erdelen, Christoph, Leichlingen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
     Wachendorff-Neumann, Ulrike, Neuwied, Germany, Federal Republic of  
     Turberg, Andreas, Haan, Germany, Federal Republic of  
     Mencke, Norbert, Leverkusen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
     Hassler, Gerd, Leverkusen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
     Stenzel, Klaus, Dusseldorf, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 PA Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, Leverkusen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
     (non-U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 5942528 19990824  
 AI US 1998-101116 19980630 (9)  
     WO 1997-EP12 19970103  
         19980630 PCT 371 date  
         19980630 PCT 102(e) date  
 PRAI DE 1996-19601139 19960115  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Gerstl, Robert  
 LREP Sprung Kramer Schaefer & Briscoe  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 9  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN No Drawings  
 LN.CNT 1531

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to novel acylated 5-amino-1,2,4-thiadiazoles of the formula (I) ##STR1## in which R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and Y each have the meanings stated in the description,  
 a process for their preparation, and to their use for controlling animal pests.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> D KWIC 19

L48 ANSWER 19 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 SUMM . . . active compounds with extenders, that is, liquid solvents, liquefied gases under pressure, and/or solid carriers, optionally with the use of surfactants, that is emulsifiers and/or dispersants, and/or foam formers. In the case of the use of water as an extender, organic . . . hydrocarbons, or else butane, propane, nitrogen and carbon dioxide. Suitable solid carriers are: for example ground natural minerals such as kaolins, clays, talc, chalk, quartz, attapulgite, montmorillonite or diatomaceous earth, and ground synthetic minerals such as highly disperse silica, alumina and silicates.. . .  
 SUMM cadusafos, carbaryl, carbofuran, carbophenothion, carbosulfan, cartap, chloethocarb, chlorethoxyfos, chlorfenapyr, chlorfenvinphos, chlorfluazuron, chlormephos, N-[{(6-chloro-3-pyridinyl)-methyl]-N'-cyano-N-methyl-ethanimidamide, chlorpyrifos, chlorpyrifos M, cis-resmethrin, cyclopyrin, clofentezine, cyanophos, cycloprothrin, cyfluthrin, cyhalothrin, cyhexatin, cypermethrin, cyromazine,  
 CLM What is claimed is:  
 . . . for preparing pesticides comprising mixing at least one compound of the formula (I) according to claim 1 with extenders and/or surface-active agents.  
 . . . effective amount of at least one compound of the formula (I) according to claim 1 in combination with extenders and/or surface-active agents.

=> d bib abs hitstr 20

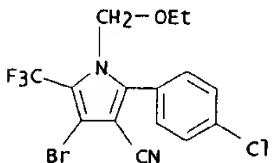
L48 ANSWER 20 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 AN 97:1486 USPATFULL  
 TI Insecticidal and synergistic miticidal compositions  
 IN Lovell, James B., Pennington, NJ, United States  
 PA American Cyanamid Company, Madison, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 5591765 19970107  
 AI US 1994-280403 19940726 (8)  
 RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-973893, filed on 10 Nov 1992, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1990-634289, filed on 26 Dec 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5187184  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Levy, Neil S.  
 LREP Climenson, Peggy Ann  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 16  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN No Drawings  
 LN.CNT 540

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention relates to new insecticidal and synergistic miticidal compositions containing as essential active ingredients an arylpyrrolecarbonitrile or arylnitropyrrole and an arylpyrazolecarboxamide. The invention also relates to a method for protecting growing plants from infestation and attack by insects and plant mites comprising applying to the foliage and stems of said plants an insecticidally and miticidally effective amount of a composition containing a synergistic mixture of an arylpyrrolecarbonitrile or arylnitropyrrole and an arylpyrazolecarboxamide dispersed in an inert diluent, or sequentially applying to the foliage and stems of plants which are to be protected from attack by insects and plant mites, an arylpyrazolecarboxamide and a synergistically effective amount of an arylnitropyrrole or arylpyrrolecarbonitrile.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT 122453-73-0P  
 (prepn. of, as component in synergistic acaricidal and insecticidal mixts.)  
 RN 122453-73-0 USPATFULL  
 CN 1H-Pyrrole-3-carbonitrile, 4-bromo-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(ethoxymethyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=> D KWIC 20

L48 ANSWER 20 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 SUMM . . . about 1.0% to 14.0% by weight of the arylpyrasolecarboxamide, preferably N-(p-tert-butylbenzyl)-4-chloro-3-ethyl-1-methylpyrazole-5-carboxamide; with about 3% to 20% by weight of a surfactant or surfactant mixture, for example, an anionic surfactant such as the diocetyl ester of sodium sulfosuccinic acid alone or in combination with a nonionic surfactant such as a block copolymer of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide; and 60% to 95% by weight of an inert solid diluent such as kaolin, montmorillonite, diatomaceous earth, attapulgite, talc or the like.

SUMM Pyrazole Carboxamide Suspension Concentrate Formulation  
 % W/V

N-( p- tert-butylbenzyl)-4-chloro-3-ethyl-1-  
 20.0  
 methyl-pyrazole-5-carboxamide  
 Anionic/nonionic surfactant POE alkylaryl

10.0	
ether POE sorbitan alkylate and alkylaryl	
sulfonate	
Alkylnaphthlene, dialkynaphthalene, acenaphthene,	
70.0	
petroleum distillates	
100.0	

## CLM What is claimed is:

- · 1 wherein the synergistic miticidal mixture is applied in the form of a dilute aqueous spray comprising one or more surfactants.
- · said plants by applying the formula I and formula II compounds separately in dilute aqueous sprays containing one or more surfactants.
- · II compounds are applied separately or in a mixture in the form of a dilute aqueous spray containing an anionic surfactant or anionic/nonionic surfactant mixture.
- · the formula I compound is 4-bromo-2-(p-chlorophenyl)-1-(ethoxymethyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrrolo-3-carbonitrile and the composition is applied in the form of a dilute aqueous spray containing surfactant and a sufficient amount of said synergistic miticidal mixture to provide the locus of treatment with about 0.025 kg/ha to . . .
- · formula I compound is 4-chloro-2-(p-chlorophenyl)-1-(ethoxymethyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrrole-3-carbonitrile and the synergistic mixture is applied in the form of a dilute aqueous spray containing surfactant and a sufficient amount of said mixture to provide the locus of treatment with about 0.025 kg/ha to 0.8 kg/ha.
- · compound is 4-bromo-2-(3,5-difluorophenyl) -1-(ethoxymethyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrrole-3-carbonitrile and the synergistic miticidal mixture is applied in the form of a dilute aqueous spray containing surfactant and a sufficient amount of said mixture to provide the locus of treatment with about 0.025 kg/ha to 0.8 kg/ha.
- · controlling plant mites comprising contacting said plant mites, their food supply or habitat with an aqueous spray containing an anionic surfactant or anionic/nonionic surfactant mixture, and a sufficient amount of said aqueous spray to provide the locus of treatment with about 0.025 kg/ha to . . .
- · 11 wherein the synergistic miticidal mixture is applied in the form of a dilute aqueous spray comprising one or more surfactants.
- · said plants by applying the formula I and formula II compounds separately in dilute aqueous sprays containing one or more surfactants.

IT 122453-73-0P 142921-17-3P 143464-12-4P 143464-13-5P  
 (prepn. of, as component in synergistic acaricidal and insecticidal mixts.)

=> d bib abs hitstr 21

L48 ANSWER 21 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 AN 95:13902 USPATFULL  
 TI Pyrrole thiocarboxamide insecticidal and acaricidal agents  
 IN Henegar, Kevin E., Portage, MI, United States  
 Addor, Roger W., Pennington, NJ, United States  
 PA American Cyanamid Company, Wayne, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 5389669 19950214  
 AI US 1993-150626 19931110 (8)  
 RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1992-971025, filed on 3 Nov 1992, now patented,  
 Pat. No. US 5286742

DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Robinson, Allen J.

LREP Morris, Michael P.

CLMN Number of Claims: 10

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 1046

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB There are provided pyrrole thiocarboxamide compounds which are useful  
 for the control of insects and acarina. Further provided are  
 compositions and methods comprising those compounds for the protection  
 of plants from attack by insects and acarina.

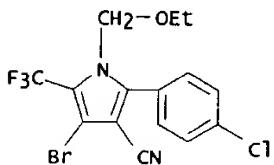
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT 122453-73-0

(reaction of, in prepn. of insecticide and acaricide)

RN 122453-73-0 USPATFULL

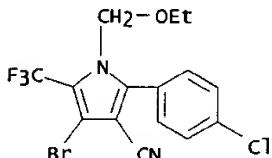
CN 1H-Pyrrole-3-carbonitrile, 4-bromo-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(ethoxymethyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=> d bib abs hitstr 22

L48 ANSWER 22 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 AN 94:13539 USPATFULL  
 TI Pyrrole thiocarboxamide insecticidal and acaricidal agents  
 IN Henegar, Kevin E., Portage, MI, United States  
 Addor, Roger W., Pennington, NJ, United States  
 PA American Cyanamid Company, Wayne, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 5286742 19940215  
 AI US 1992-971025 19921103 (7)  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Lee, Mary C.; Assistant Examiner: Ambrose, Michael G.  
 LREP Morris, Michael P.  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 9  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN No Drawings  
 LN.CNT 1101  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
 AB There are provided pyrrole thiocarboxamide compounds which are useful for the control of insects and acarina. Further provided are compositions and methods comprising those compounds for the protection of plants from attack by insects and acarina.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
 IT 122453-73-0  
 (reaction of, in prepn. of insecticide and acaricide)  
 RN 122453-73-0 USPATFULL  
 CN 1H-Pyrrole-3-carbonitrile, 4-bromo-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(ethoxymethyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=> D KWIC 22

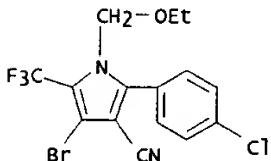
L48 ANSWER 22 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 SUMM . . . formula I compounds and about 75% to about 15% by weight of a solid diluent such as bentonite, diatomaceous earth, kaolin, attapulgite, or the like, about 1% to about 5% by weight of a dispersing agent such as sodium lignosulfonate, and about 1% to 5% by weight of a nonionic surfactant, such as octylphenoxy polyethoxy ethanol, nonylphenoxy polyethoxy ethanol or the like.  
 SUMM . . . acetate, propylene glycol monomethyl ether, or the like and dispersing therein about 1% to 5% by weight of a nonionic surfactant such as an alkylphenoxy polyethoxy alcohol.  
 IT 867-13-0, Triethyl phosphonoacetate 6334-18-5, 2,3-Dichlorobenzaldehyde 80242-23-5, 2-Trichloroacetylpyrrole-4-carbonitrile 122453-73-0 136264-25-0  
 (reaction of, in prepn. of insecticide and acaricide)

&gt; d bib abs hitstr 23

L48 ANSWER 23 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 AN 93:12541 USPATFULL  
 TI Insecticidal and synergistic miticidal compositions  
 IN Lovell, James B., Pennington, NJ, United States  
 PA American Cyanamid Company, Stamford, CT, United States (U.S.  
 corporation)  
 PI US 5187184 19930216  
 AI US 1990-634289 19901226 (7)  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Page, Thurman K.; Assistant Examiner: Levy, Neil  
 LREP Climenson, Peggy A.  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 8  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN No Drawings  
 LN.CNT 536  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
 AB This invention relates to new insecticidal and synergistic miticidal compositions containing as essential active ingredients an arylpyrazolecarboxamide or arylnitropyrrole and an arylpyrazolecarboxamide. The invention also relates to a method for protecting growing plants from infestation and attack by insects and plant mites comprising applying to the foliage and stems of said plants an insecticidally and miticidally effective amount of a composition containing a synergistic mixture of an arylpyrazolecarboxamide or arylnitropyrrole and an arylpyrazolecarboxamide dispersed in an inert diluent, or sequentially applying to the foliage and stems of plants which are to be protected from attack by insects and plant mites, an arylpyrazolecarboxamide and a synergistically effective amount of an arylnitropyrrole or arylpyrazolecarboxamide.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT 122453-73-0P  
 (prepn. of, as component in synergistic acaricidal and insecticidal mixts.)  
 RN 122453-73-0 USPATFULL  
 CN 1H-Pyrrole-3-carbonitrile, 4-bromo-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(ethoxymethyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



&gt; D KWIC 23

L48 ANSWER 23 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 SUMM . . . about 1.0% to 14.0% by weight of the arylpyrazolecarboxamide, preferably N-(p-tert-butylbenzyl)-4-chloro-3-ethyl-1-methylpyrazole-5-carboxamide; with about 3% to 20% by weight of a surfactant or surfactant mixture, for example, an anionic surfactant such as the dioctyl ester of sodium sulfosuccinic acid alone or in combination with a nonionic surfactant such as a block copolymer of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide; and 60% to 95% by weight of an inert solid diluent such as kaolin, montmorillonite, diatomaceous earth, attapulgite, talc or the like.

SUMM Pyrazole Carboxamide Suspension Concentrate Formulation  
 % W/V

N-( -p-tert-butylbenzyl)-4-chloro-3-ethyl-1-	
20.0	
methyl-pyrazole-5-carboxamide	
Anionic/nonionic surfactant POE alkylaryl	
10.0	
ether POE sorbitan alkylate and alkylaryl	

LEVY 09/282,857

sulfonate  
Alkylnaphthalene, dialkyl naphthalene,  
70.0  
acenaphthene, petroleum distillates  
100.0

IT 122453-73-0P 142921-17-3P 143464-12-4P 143464-13-5P  
(prepn. of, as component in synergistic acaricidal and insecticidal  
mixts.)

&gt; d bib abs hitstr 24

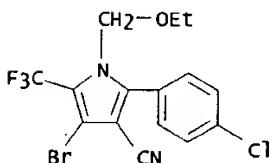
L48 ANSWER 24 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 AN 92:57693 USPATFULL  
 TI N-alkanoylaminomethyl and N-aroylaminomethyl pyrrole insecticidal and acaricidal agents  
 IN Kameswaran, Venkataraman, Princeton Junction, NJ, United States  
 PA American Cyanamid Company, Stamford, CT, United States (U.S.  
 corporation)  
 PI US 5130328 19920714  
 AI US 1991-755935 19910906 (7)  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Lee, Mary C.; Assistant Examiner: McKane, Joseph K.  
 LREP Hogan, Jr., John W.  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 8  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN No Drawings  
 LN.CNT 488

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention relates to N-alkanoylaminomethyl and N-aroylaminomethyl pyrrole compounds. It also relates to the use of said compounds as insecticidal and acaricidal agents and to a method of protecting plants from attack by insects and acarina by application of an N-alkanoylaminomethyl or N-aroylaminomethyl pyrrole to said plants or to the locus in which they are growing.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT 122453-73-0P  
 (prepn. of, as insecticide and acaricide)  
 RN 122453-73-0 USPATFULL  
 CN 1H-Pyrrole-3-carbonitrile, 4-bromo-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(ethoxymethyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

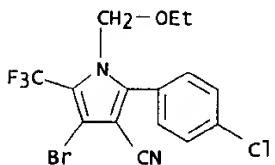


=> d bib abs hitstr 25

L48 ANSWER 25 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 AN 91:32469 USPATFULL  
 TI Arylpyrrole insecticidal acaricidal and nematicidal agents and methods  
 for the preparation thereof  
 IN Brown, Dale G., Hunterdon, NJ, United States  
 Siddens, Jack K., Princeton Junction, NJ, United States  
 Diehl, Robert E., Lawrenceville, NJ, United States  
 Wright, Jr., Donald P., Pennington, NJ, United States  
 PA American Cyanamid Company, Stamford, CT, United States (U.S.  
 corporation)  
 PI US 5010098 19910423  
 AI US 1988-208841 19880623 (7)  
 RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-79545, filed on 29 Jul 1987,  
 now abandoned  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Robinson, Allen J.  
 LREP Brennan, Alice C.  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 6  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN No Drawings  
 LN.CNT 2342  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
 AB This invention is directed to certain novel insecticidal, acaricidal and  
 nematicidal arylpyrrole agents and a method for controlling insects,  
 acarids and nematodes therewith. The invention also is directed to a  
 method for protecting growing plants from insect, acarid and nematode  
 attack by applying to said plants or the soil in which they are growing,  
 an insecticidally, acaricidally or nematicidally effective amount of a  
 novel arylpyrrole compound. The present invention further is directed to  
 a method for the preparation of the arylpyrrole compounds.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

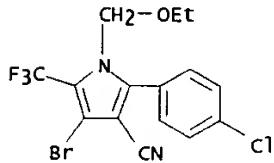
IT 122453-73-0P  
 (prepn. of, as acaricide and insecticide and nematicide)  
 RN 122453-73-0 USPATFULL  
 CN 1H-Pyrrole-3-carbonitrile, 4-bromo-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(ethoxymethyl)-5-  
 (trifluoromethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=> d bib abs hitstr 26

L48 ANSWER 26 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 AN 90:42530 USPATFULL  
 TI Method of and bait compositions for controlling mollusks  
 IN Herman, Rod A., Monmouth County, NJ, United States  
 Kukel, Christine F., Somerset County, NJ, United States  
 PA American Cyanamid Company, Stamford, CT, United States (U.S.  
 corporation)  
 PI US 4929634 19900529  
 AI US 1988-216097 19880711 (7)  
 RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-112904, filed on 23 Oct 1987,  
 now abandoned  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Robinson, Allen J.  
 LREP Brennan, Alice C.  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 14  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN No Drawings  
 LN.CNT 1986  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
 AB This invention relates to methods of controlling mollusks with  
 arylpyrrole compounds and to bait compositions containing a  
 molluscicidally effective amount of an arylpyrrole compound.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
 IT 122453-73-0P  
 (prepn. of, as molluscicide)  
 RN 122453-73-0 USPATFULL  
 CN 1H-Pyrrole-3-carbonitrile, 4-bromo-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(ethoxymethyl)-5-  
 (trifluoromethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=> D KWIC 26

L48 ANSWER 26 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 SUMM . . . 20%, by weight, of the formula I arylpyrrole compound, with  
 about 3% to 20% by weight of a solid anionic surfactant. One  
 suitable anionic surfactant is a dioctyl ester of sodium  
 sulfosuccinic acid, specifically Aerosol OTB.RTM. surfactant  
 marketed by the American Cyanamid Company. About 60% to 94%, by weight,  
 of an inert solid diluent, such as montmorillonite, attapulgite, chalk,  
 talc, kaolin, diatomaceous earth, limestone, silicates or the  
 like is also included in such formulations.

IT	122452-90-8P	122452-91-9P	122452-92-0P	122452-93-1P	122452-94-2P
	122452-95-3P	122452-96-4P	122452-97-5P	122452-98-6P	122453-17-2P
	122453-18-3P	122453-19-4P	122453-20-7P	122453-21-8P	122453-22-9P
	122453-23-0P	122453-24-1P	122453-25-2P	122453-26-3P	122453-27-4P
	122453-28-5P	122453-29-6P	122453-30-9P	122453-31-0P	122453-32-1P
	122453-33-2P	122453-34-3P	122453-35-4P	122453-36-5P	122453-37-6P
	122453-38-7P	122453-39-8P	122453-40-1P	122453-41-2P	122453-42-3P
	122453-43-4P	122453-44-5P	122453-45-6P	122453-48-9P	122453-49-0P
	122453-50-3P	122453-51-4P	122453-52-5P	122453-53-6P	122453-54-7P
	122453-55-8P	122453-56-9P	122453-57-0P	122453-58-1P	122453-59-2P
	122453-60-5P	122453-61-6P	122453-62-7P	122453-63-8P	122453-64-9P
	122453-65-0P	122453-66-1P	122453-67-2P	122453-68-3P	122453-69-4P
	122453-70-7P	122453-71-8P	122453-72-9P	122453-73-0P	
	122453-74-1P	122453-75-2P	122453-76-3P	122453-77-4P	122453-78-5P
	122453-79-6P	122453-80-9P	122453-81-0P	122453-84-3P	122453-86-5P
	122453-92-3P	122453-93-4P	122453-94-5P	122453-95-6P	122453-96-7P
	122454-01-7P	122454-06-2P	122454-07-3P	122454-12-0P	122454-13-1P
	122454-14-2P	122454-17-5P	122454-19-7P	122454-21-1P	122454-29-9P
	122454-30-2P	122454-31-3P	122454-32-4P	122454-33-5P	122460-59-7P

LEVY 09/282,857

122460-60-0P 122460-64-4P  
(prepn. of, as molluscicide)

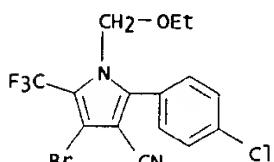
&gt; d bib abs hitstr 27

L48 ANSWER 27 OF 27 USPATFULL  
 AN 89:67597 USPATFULL  
 TI .alpha.-[2,3-Di(C.sub.1 -C.sub.4 alkoxy)ethylamino]-.beta.-cyanostyrene  
 and .beta.-nitrostyrene compounds useful as intermediates in the  
 preparation of insecticidal, acaricidal and nematicidal arylpyrroles and  
 method for the preparation thereof  
 IN Brown, Dale G., Hunterdon, NJ, United States  
 Siddens, Jack K., Princeton Junction, NJ, United States  
 Diehl, Robert E., Lawrenceville, NJ, United States  
 Wright, Jr., Donald P., Pennington, NJ, United States  
 PA American Cyanamid Company, Stamford, CT, United States (U.S.  
 corporation)  
 PI US 4857651 19890815  
 AI US 1987-79543 19870729 (7)  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Garvin, Patrick P.; Assistant Examiner: Fourson,  
 George R.  
 LREP Brennan, Alice C.  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 16  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN No Drawings  
 LN.CNT 517  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
 AB This invention provides novel .alpha.-[2,2-di(C.sub.1 -C.sub.4  
 alkoxy)ethylamino]-.beta.-cyanostyrene and .alpha.-[2,2-di(C.sub.1  
 -C.sub.4 alkoxy)ethylamino]-.beta.-nitrostyrene compounds that are  
 useful for the preparation of pesticidal arylpyrroles. The invention  
 also provides a method for the preparation of the above-said  
 .beta.-cyanostyrene and .beta.-nitrostyrene compounds.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
 IT 122453-73-0P  
 (prepn. of, as acaricide and insecticide and nematocide)

RN 122453-73-0 USPATFULL

CN 1H-Pyrrole-3-carbonitrile, 4-bromo-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(ethoxymethyl)-5-  
 (trifluoromethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



&gt; D KWIC 27

L48 ANSWER 27 OF 27 USPATFULL

SUMM . . . 20%, by weight, of the formula I arylpyrrole compound, with  
 about 3% to 20% by weight of a solid anionic surfactant. One  
 suitable anionic surfactant is a dioctyl ester of sodium  
 sulfosuccinic acid, specifically Aerosol OTB.RTM. surfactant  
 marketed by the American Cyanamid Company. About 60% to 94%, by weight,  
 of an inert solid diluent, such as montmorillonite, attapulgite, chalk,  
 talc, kaolin, diatomaceous earth, limestone, silicates or the  
 like also is used in such formulations.

SUMM . . . prepared by grinding together in about equal parts, usually  
 about 3 to 20 parts, of the arylpyrrole and a solid surfactant  
 , with about 60 to 94 parts of gypsum. Thereafter, the mixture is  
 compacted into small granular particles, about 24/48 mesh. . .

SUMM Other suitable solid surfactants useful in the present  
 formulations include not only the anionic dioctyl ester of sodium  
 sulfosuccinic acid but also nonionic block. . .

IT 122452-90-8P 122452-91-9P 122452-92-0P 122452-93-1P 122452-94-2P  
 122452-95-3P 122452-96-4P 122452-97-5P 122452-98-6P 122452-99-7P  
 122453-00-3P 122453-01-4P 122453-02-5P 122453-03-6P 122453-04-7P  
 122453-05-8P 122453-06-9P 122453-07-0P 122453-08-1P 122453-09-2P  
 122453-10-5P 122453-11-6P 122453-12-7P 122453-13-8P 122453-14-9P

LEVY 09/282,857

122453-15-0P	122453-16-1P	122453-17-2P	122453-18-3P	122453-19-4P
122453-20-7P	122453-21-8P	122453-22-9P	122453-23-0P	122453-24-1P
122453-25-2P	122453-26-3P	122453-27-4P	122453-28-5P	122453-29-6P
122453-30-9P	122453-31-0P	122453-32-1P	122453-34-3P	122453-35-4P
122453-36-5P	122453-37-6P	122453-38-7P	122453-39-8P	122453-40-1P
122453-41-2P	122453-42-3P	122453-43-4P	122453-44-5P	122453-45-6P
122453-48-9P	122453-49-0P	122453-50-3P	122453-51-4P	122453-52-5P
122453-53-6P	122453-54-7P	122453-55-8P	122453-56-9P	122453-57-0P
122453-58-1P	122453-59-2P	122453-61-6P	122453-62-7P	122453-63-8P
122453-64-9P	122453-65-0P	122453-66-1P	122453-67-2P	122453-68-3P
122453-69-4P	122453-70-7P	122453-71-8P	122453-72-9P	
122453-73-0P	122453-74-1P	122453-75-2P	122453-76-3P	
122453-77-4P	122453-78-5P	122453-79-6P	122453-80-9P	122453-81-0P
122453-82-1P	122453-84-3P	122453-86-5P	122453-92-3P	122453-93-4P
122453-94-5P	122453-95-6P	122453-96-7P	122454-00-6P	122454-01-7P
122454-06-2P	122454-07-3P	122454-08-4P	122454-09-5P	122454-10-8P
122454-11-9P	122454-12-0P	122454-13-1P	122454-14-2P	122454-17-5P
122454-18-6P	122454-19-7P	122454-20-0P	122454-21-1P	122454-25-5P
122454-27-7P	122454-28-8P	122454-29-9P	122454-30-2P	122454-31-3P
122454-32-4P	122454-33-5P	122454-35-7P	122454-43-7P	122460-27-9P
122460-28-0P	122460-29-1P	122460-30-4P	122460-31-5P	122460-32-6P
122460-33-7P	122460-34-8P	122460-35-9P	122460-36-0P	122460-37-1P
122460-38-2P	122460-39-3P	122460-40-6P	122460-41-7P	122460-51-9P
122460-58-6P	122460-59-7P	122460-60-0P	122460-61-1P	122460-62-2P
122460-64-4P	122460-73-5P	122460-74-6P	122460-75-7P	122460-76-8P
122460-77-9P	122460-78-0P	122460-79-1P	122460-80-4P	122460-81-5P
122460-82-6P	122460-83-7P	122460-84-8P		

(prepn. of, as acaricide and insecticide and nematocide)

LEVY 09/282,857

&gt; D L51 TI PN 1-13

L51 ANSWER 1 OF 13 USPATFULL  
TI Stabilizing soil and aggregate mixtures and structures  
PI US 5820302 19981013  
WO 9528456 19951026

L51 ANSWER 2 OF 13 USPATFULL  
TI Composite aggregate pigments for the coating industry  
PI US 5755870 19980526

L51 ANSWER 3 OF 13 USPATFULL  
TI Way to synthesize structured composite premium pigments  
PI US 5690728 19971125

L51 ANSWER 4 OF 13 USPATFULL  
TI Ink jet recording paper  
PI US 5281467 19940125

L51 ANSWER 5 OF 13 USPATFULL  
TI Geopolymer-modified, gypsum-based construction materials  
PI US 5194091 19930316

L51 ANSWER 6 OF 13 USPATFULL  
TI Process for removing sulfur from sulfur-containing gases  
PI US 4931264 19900605

L51 ANSWER 7 OF 13 USPATFULL  
TI Process for removing sulfur from sulfur-containing gases  
PI US 4804521 19890214

L51 ANSWER 8 OF 13 USPATFULL  
TI Fillers dyed with polycationic dyestuffs useful for coloring paper and  
non-woven fabrics  
PI US 4543128 19850924

L51 ANSWER 9 OF 13 USPATFULL  
TI Composite silicate pigment  
PI US 4117191 19780926

L51 ANSWER 10 OF 13 USPATFULL  
TI Composite silicate pigment  
PI US 4072537 19780207

L51 ANSWER 11 OF 13 USPATFULL  
TI Composite silicate pigment  
PI US 4026721 19770531

L51 ANSWER 12 OF 13 USPATFULL  
TI METHOD OF PRODUCING CALCIUM SILICATE PRODUCTS  
PI US 3804652 19740416

L51 ANSWER 13 OF 13 USPATFULL  
TI MODIFIED PORTLAND CEMENT AND PROCESS  
PI US 3628973 19711221

only 1st patent in a family  
is printed

=> d bib abs hitstr 1  
L52 HAS NO ANSWERS

L1 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON CHLORFENAPYR/CN  
L2 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON CALCIUM SILICATE/CN  
L3 9 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "CACL2"/MF  
L4 5 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (KAOLIN/CN OR "KAOLIN  
FIBERS"/CN OR "KAOLIN KF"/CN OR "KAOLIN MIXTURE WITH PECTIN"/C  
N OR "KAOLIN, ACTIVATED"/CN OR "KAOLIN, CALCINED"/CN OR  
"KAOLIN, FIBER"/CN OR "KAOLIN, PECTIN"/CN)  
L34 48 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 OR ?CHLORFENAPYR?  
L35 15532 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L2 OR (CALCIUM OR CA)(W)(SIL  
ICAT?) OR METAL SILICAT?  
L36 25746 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L3 OR CACL2 OR CACL.SUB.2  
OR CACLIUM CHLORIDE  
L37 33984 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 OR KAOLIN  
L38 7018 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON KAOLIN CLAY  
L41 10064 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON COCKROACH? OR ANT OR  
CRICKET OR SILVERFISH OR EARWIG OR BEETLE OR TERMITE  
L42 42966 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON ?INSECT?  
L51 13 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L35(P)L36(L)(L37 OR L38)  
L52 0 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L51 AND (L34 OR L42 OR L41  
OR PEST?)

&gt; d bib abs hitstr 1 L51

L51 ANSWER 1 OF 13 USPATFULL  
 AN 1998:141715 USPATFULL  
 TI Stabilizing soil and aggregate mixtures and structures  
 IN Roberts, Michael Stephen, Westlake, Australia  
 Atkinson, Peter, Gaven, Australia  
 Calos, Nicholas James, Coorparoo, Australia  
 Oliver, David Lethbridge, Buderim, Australia  
 PA AD-Base Pty Ltd., Brisbane, Australia (non-U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 5820302 19981013  
 WO 9528456 19951026  
 AI US 1996-737301 19961021 (8)  
 WO 1995-AU221 19950419  
 19961021 PCT 371 date  
 19961021 PCT 102(e) date

PRAI AU 1994-5200 19940419  
 AU 1994-5201 19940419  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Taylor, Dennis L.  
 LREP Knobbe, Martens, Olson & Bear, LLP  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 33  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)  
 LN.CNT 1136

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method of stabilizing soil and aggregate for structural purposes including the step of mixing with water: (a) a soil aggregate base material; (b) a stabilization composition comprising: (i) an alkali metal silicate or other suitable gel precursor, and (ii) optionally a cation; and (c) a minimum amount of 1% of cement based on the weight of the resulting mixture, whereby sufficient water is added to the resulting mixture to hydrate the cement and thereby provide a stabilized soil aggregate matrix suitable for use in a structure. There is also provided a method of forming a structure which includes the steps of: (i) sampling a soil aggregate base material to carry out one or more Atterberg tests as well as UCS or CBR; (ii) determining target amounts of cement from the results of such tests; and (iii) substituting a percentage of the target amounts of cement with a stabilization composition comprising: (a) an alkali metal silicate or other suitable gel precursor; and (b) a cation, as well as a stabilization composition for use in the methods described above.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

&gt; d bib abs hitstr 1

LS3 ANSWER 1 OF 4 USPATFULL  
 AN 2000:41088 USPATFULL  
 TI Compositions for sustained release of a gas  
 IN Wellinghoff, Stephen T., San Antonio, TX, United States  
 Barenberg, Sumner A., Chicago, IL, United States  
 Kampa, Joel J., Burnett, TX, United States  
 Barlow, Darren E., San Antonio, TX, United States  
 PA Bernard Technologies, Inc., Chicago, IL, United States (U.S.  
 corporation)  
 PI US 6046243 20000404  
 AI US 1997-858860 19970519 (8)  
 RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-465358, filed on 5 Jun 1995,  
 now patented, Pat. No. US 5650446 And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No.  
 US 1995-462164, filed on 5 Jun 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5631300  
 And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-461716, filed on 5 Jun  
 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5668185 And a continuation-in-part of  
 Ser. No. US 1995-462039, filed on 5 Jun 1995, now abandoned And a  
 continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-461304, filed on 5 Jun 1995,  
 now patented, Pat. No. US 5703092 And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No.  
 US 1996-726413, filed on 3 Oct 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5639295  
 And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-724907, filed on 3 Oct  
 1996 And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-682318, filed on 17  
 Jul 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5695814, said Ser. No. US 465358  
 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-192499, filed on 3  
 Feb 1994, now abandoned And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US  
 1994-192498, filed on 3 Feb 1994, now abandoned which is a division of  
 Ser. No. US 1994-228671, filed on 18 Apr 1994, now abandoned, said Ser.  
 No. US 1995-462164, filed on 5 Jun 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US  
 5631300 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 192499 And a  
 continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-192498, filed on 3 Feb 1994,  
 now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1994-228671, filed on  
 18 Apr 1994, now abandoned, said Ser. No. US 461716 which is a  
 continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 192499 And a continuation-in-part of  
 Ser. No. US 192498 which is a division of Ser. No. US 228671, said Ser.  
 No. US 726413 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-461706, filed  
 on 5 Jun 1995, now abandoned, said Ser. No. US 724907 which is a  
 continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-465087, filed on 5 Jun 1995, now  
 abandoned, said Ser. No. US 682318 which is a division of Ser. No. US  
 1995-465086, filed on 5 Jun 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5707739,  
 said Ser. No. US 192499 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1993-17657,  
 filed on 12 Feb 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5360609  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Azpuru, Carlos A.  
 LREP Senniger, Powers, Leavitt & Roedel  
 CLMN Number of claims: 57  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN 13 Drawing Figure(s); 11 Drawing Page(s)  
 LN.CNT 3051  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
 AB A composite for retarding microbiological contamination containing a  
 hydrophobic material containing an acid releasing agent, and a  
 hydrophilic material containing anions that are capable of reacting with  
 hydronium ions to generate a gas. The hydrophilic and hydrophobic  
 materials are adjacent and substantially free of water, and the  
 hydrophilic material is capable of generating and releasing the gas  
 after hydrolysis of the acid releasing agent.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
 IT 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, biological studies  
 (compns. for sustained release of an antimicrobial gas)  
 RN 10043-52-4 USPATFULL  
 CN Calcium chloride (CaCl<sub>2</sub>) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

C1-Ca-C1

&gt; D KWIC

LS3 ANSWER 1 OF 4 USPATFULL  
 SUMM Japanese Kokai Nos. 63/296,758, 63/274,434, and 57/168,977 describe  
 deodorants containing chlorine dioxide incorporated in a polymer,

- DET D ceramic beads, or calcium silicate wrapped in nonwoven cloth, respectively. Gels that generate chlorine dioxide for use as topical applications for disinfection are disclosed by . . . .
- DET D . . . secondary, tertiary or quaternary amine. Chlorine gas-releasing composites can be used in processing meat, fish and produce and as an insecticide. Dichlorine monoxide releasing composite can be used as a biocide.
- DET D . . . metal ion or a protonated primary, secondary, tertiary or quaternary amine. Hydrocyanic acid gas-releasing composites can be used as a pesticide or a rodenticide.
- DET D . . . the present invention for a variety of end uses, including deodorization, chemotaxis control, delay or prevention such as reduction of insect infestation, and control, delay, destruction or prevention of the growth of microorganisms such as bacteria, molds, fungi, algae, protozoa, and . . .
- DET D . . . moisture-depleted silica gel, alumina, zeolites such as dehydrated crystalline zeolites, synthetic amorphous zeolites, and permutites, clays such as bentonite and kaolin, potassium permanganate, molecular sieves and oxygen-scavenging salts, can be added to the composite to prevent premature hydrolysis of the acid. . .
- CLM What is claimed is:
41. The method of claim 18 wherein the material is soil, and the composite is capable of fertilizing the soil.
- . . . anhydrous particles comprise sodium sulfate, calcium sulfate, ferrous sulfate, magnesium sulfate, calcium chloride, moisture-depleted silica gel, alumina, zeolites, bentonite clay, kaolin clay, potassium permanganate, molecular sieves or an oxygen-scavenging salt.
- IT 1344-28-1, Alumina, biological studies 7487-88-9, Magnesium sulfate, biological studies 7720-78-7, Ferrous sulfate 7722-64-7, Potassium permanganate 7757-82-6, Sodium sulfate, biological studies 7778-18-9, Calcium sulfate 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, biological studies  
(compns. for sustained release of an antimicrobial gas)

&gt; d bib abs hitstr 2

L53 ANSWER 2 OF 4 USPATFULL  
 AN 82:32527 USPATFULL  
 TI Solid heat-generating composition  
 IN Yamaji, Teizo, Yamaguchi, Japan  
 PA Teitin Limited, Osaka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 4338098 19820706  
 AI US 1980-136246 19800401 (6)  
 PRAI JP 1979-39324 19790403  
 JP 1979-53349 19790502  
 JP 1979-53350 19790502  
 JP 1979-73480 19790613  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Straub, Gary P.  
 LREP Sherman & Shalloway  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 10  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN No Drawings  
 LN.CNT 741

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A solid heat-generating composition utilizing the heat of hydration of calcium oxide, comprising calcium oxide and a solid substance supplying water capable of reacting with calcium oxide such as a solid substance having water of absorption, adsorption or crystallization, and an organic compound which yields water by an intramolecular or intermolecular reaction at elevated temperature. The composition can be utilized in various applications utilizing heat generation, for example for thawing and heating frozen foods, controlled releasing of agricultural chemicals such as insecticides or repellents, warming human body, etc.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

&gt; D KWIC 2

L53 ANSWER 2 OF 4 USPATFULL  
 AB . . . various applications utilizing heat generation, for example for thawing and heating frozen foods, controlled releasing of agricultural chemicals such as insecticides or repellents, warming human body, etc.  
 SUMM (a) Chlorides or bromides such as FeCl<sub>2</sub>.sub.2.4H.sub.2 O, NiCl<sub>2</sub>.sub.2.6H.sub.2 O, CaCl<sub>2</sub>.sub.2.6H.sub.2 O, FeCl<sub>3</sub>.sub.3.6H.sub.2 O, MgCl<sub>2</sub>.sub.2.6H.sub.2 O, CoBr<sub>2</sub>.sub.2.6H.sub.2 O and MnCl<sub>2</sub>.sub.2.4H.sub.2 O; sulfates such as MnSO<sub>4</sub>.sub.4.4-6H.sub.2 O, Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.sub.4.10H.sub.2 O, Al<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>).sub.3.16-18H.sub.2 O.  
 SUMM . . . diaspore, gibbsite, bayerite, alum shale, and clay; natural silica alumina type minerals including various zeolites and montmorillonite, such as feldspar, kaolin, kibushi clay, bentonite, acid clay, pyrophyllite, cerite, mica (e.g., muscovite), nacrite, and alumina silicates; molecular sieves such as molecular sieves. . . serpentine; synthetic silica magnesia (the SiO<sub>2</sub> /MgO weight ratio=1/99 to 99/1); and other materials such as activated carbon, calcium sulfate, calcium silicate, natural graphite, silica-zirconia, aluminum hydroxide and iron oxide, and microcrystalline cellulose.  
 SUMM . . . various applications utilizing heat generation, for example for thawing and heating frozen foods, controlled releasing of agricultural chemicals such as insecticides or repellents, warming human body, etc.  
 DETD . . . 370 70 340  
 21 40 " (10)  
 Diatomaceous 13 218 30 165  
 earth (10)  
 22 40 " (10)  
 Activated 30 281 41 254  
 carbon (10)  
 23 40 Co(NO<sub>3</sub>).sub.2 . 6H<sub>2</sub>O (10)  
 -- 2 157 10 97

LEVY 09/282,857

24 25 Cu(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.2H<sub>2</sub>O  
..... 6H<sub>2</sub>O (25)  
..... (10)  
27 40 MgCl<sub>2</sub>.6H<sub>2</sub>O  
..... (10)  
28 40 CaCl<sub>2</sub>.6H<sub>2</sub>O  
..... (10)  
29 40 Fe(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>.2H<sub>2</sub>O  
..... (10)  
..... -- 1 170 10 110  
30. . . . .  
DETD . . . . . terephthalate  
39 60 MoO<sub>3</sub>.2H<sub>2</sub>O  
..... (60)  
..... -- Diphenyl  
40 60 Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>.12H<sub>2</sub>O  
..... (20)  
..... -- Diphenyl  
41 80 Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.10H<sub>2</sub>O  
..... (30)  
..... -- Diphenyl  
42 80 meta-silicic acid  
..... (40)  
..... -- Dimethyl  
..... diphenyl  
43 60 Na<sub>2</sub> . . . . .  
38 40 100 100 140 145 100 140 150 140  
39 10 70 100 70 150 135  
40 120 70 180 70 180 65  
41 110 78 200 70  
42 60 125 150 125  
43 130 79 230 70  
44 120 70 230 70

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&gt; d bib abs hitstr 3

L53 ANSWER 3 OF 4 USPATFULL  
 AN 82:5693 USPATFULL  
 TI Surfactant compositions  
 IN Chasin, David G., Wilmington, DE, United States  
 Zaucha, Thomas J., Wilmington, DE, United States  
 PA ICI Americas Inc., Wilmington, DE, United States (U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 4313847 19820202  
 AI US 1979-42626 19790525 (6)  
 RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1978-915700, filed on 15 Jun 1978,  
 now abandoned  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Lovering, Richard D.  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 4  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN No Drawings  
 LN.CNT 1203

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Surfactant compositions, which are particularly useful in the preparation of concentrated pesticide-containing formulations, are disclosed. The surfactant compositions contain (a) a polyoxyalkylene alkyl or alkylaryl ether phosphate ester, (b) a polyoxyalkylene alkyl amine, and (c) a material selected from the group consisting of nonionic polyoxyalkylated surfactants, polyhydric alcohol esters and polyoxyalkylene glycols.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

&gt; D KWIC 3

L53 ANSWER 3 OF 4 USPATFULL  
 AB Surfactant compositions, which are particularly useful in the preparation of concentrated pesticide-containing formulations, are disclosed. The surfactant compositions contain (a) a polyoxyalkylene alkyl or alkylaryl ether phosphate ester, (b) a polyoxyalkylene alkyl.

SUMM The present invention relates generally to a surfactant composition; to a concentrated pesticide-containing formulation prepared from said surfactant composition; and to a pesticide suspension or emulsion suitable for use in agriculture and related areas. More particularly, the invention relates to a surfactant composition consisting of nonionic polyoxyalkylated surfactants; polyhydric alcohol esters and polyoxyalkylene glycols; to a concentrated formulation comprising said surfactant composition, a pesticide and a suitable vehicle or diluent; and to an emulsion or suspension comprising a dispersion of said concentrated formulation in.

SUMM . . . organic, biologically active materials are now commercially available and are useful for a wide variety of applications. These materials include insecticides, insect repellents, herbicides, fungicides, acaricides, nematocides, molluscicides, rodenticides, and the like. All of these materials are referred to herein by the generic term pesticides. In use, it is generally desirable to spray these materials onto a substrate (plant, animal, etc.) or area to be. . . many of these materials are insoluble in water and can be dissolved only in organic solvents. For this reason, such pesticides are conventionally, admixed with emulsifying agents and organic solvents to form concentrates which are subsequently added to water in small quantities to form emulsions. These concentrates are referred to herein as "emulsifiable concentrates". Other of these pesticides are not soluble either in water or in organic solvents. Concentrated formulations of these pesticides are generally prepared either as "wettable powders" or as "flowable formulations". In preparing a wettable powder from solid pesticide, the pesticide is finely ground and combined with an inert solid diluent such as kaolin, attapulgite clays, diatomaceous earth, etc., and a surfactant. When added to water in the desired quantity the wettable powder forms a stable suspension in the water. Wettable powders may also be prepared from a liquid pesticide by combining the liquid pesticide with a finely ground adsorbent carrier such as diatomaceous earth or a hydrated calcium silicate. Surfactants are added to these liquid pesticide/carrier blends so that the wettable powder will form a stable suspension when added to water. A flowable

formulation is commonly a concentrated dispersion of a finely ground pesticide in a liquid medium. However, flowables can also be concentrated dispersions of liquid pesticides in a suitable dispersion medium. The dispersion medium used in these flowable formulations may be water, which is most commonly. . . flowable formulations are stabilized by the addition of surfactants and thickening agents. Other ingredients which are conventionally employed in concentrated, pesticide-containing formulations include, for example, antifoam agents and freezing point depressants in flowable formulations and anti-caking agents in wettable powders. Another type of concentrated, pesticide-containing formulation is a flowable emulsion. This is a concentrated, stable emulsion prepared from an emulsifiable concentrate and water. Additives and. . . be used in these emulsions. When added to water all of the flowable formulations form a stable suspension of the pesticide in the water. In addition to making it possible to apply the pesticides in an aqueous medium, use of these concentrated formulations also makes it easier to handle and market the pesticides.

SUMM . . . active agents (surfactants), and combinations and blends of said agents have been suggested for use in preparing concentrated formulations of pesticides. However, the manner in which it is desired to use the pesticides in both farm and household applications places severe demands upon the emulsifiers and surfactants which are used in the preparation of these formulations. When an emulsifiable concentrate containing a pesticide, usually dissolved in a suitable organic solvent, and an emulsifier is added to water in the desired proportions, it is important that there be a rapid, in fact almost spontaneous, dispersion of the pesticide so that relatively little, if any, stirring or agitation is required. Furthermore, since the water to which the concentrate is. . . available water of given hardness. Also, particularly in recent years, it has become common practice to apply a combination of pesticides simultaneously meaning that a given emulsifier system must be useful with a variety of pesticides or at least be compatible with the other pesticide formulations with which it is to be combined. Finally, it is also becoming common practice to apply pesticides in combination with a liquid fertilizer--i.e., an aqueous solution of inorganic plant nutrients formulated to provide specific amounts of nitrogen, . . . potash together with minor amounts of other trace elements. This is generally done by adding an emulsifiable concentrate of the pesticide to an aqueous based liquid fertilizer and preparing an emulsion of said pesticide directly in said liquid fertilizer instead of in standard water. In this application, the emulsifier used must be compatible with. . .

SUMM . . . be required when a concentrate designed for use in liquid fertilizers is used in water or when a combination of pesticide formulations is to be utilized. Although compatibility agents are useful, they are not preferred since their addition is not within the control of the manufacturer of the concentrated pesticide formulation, they must be carefully selected so as not to adversely affect the pesticide employed, and their use introduces a number of human and mechanical variables (addition, mixing, etc.) all of which can adversely affect pesticide performance if not carefully controlled.

SUMM . . . formulations. It would, therefore, be desirable to have an emulsifier/surfactant composition that could be used in the preparation of concentrated, pesticide-containing formulations (emulsifiable concentrates, wettable powders, flowable formulations and flowable emulsions) which could be used to form stable emulsions or suspensions in a variety of naturally occurring waters, as well as in liquid fertilizers and in combination with other pesticide formulations without the need for an additional compatibility agent.

SUMM In accordance with the present invention, an improved emulsifier/surfactant composition which is useful in the preparation of concentrated pesticide-containing formulations which are compatible with a wide variety of other pesticide-containing materials and which will form stable emulsions or suspensions in a wide range of naturally occurring waters as well as. . .

SUMM . . . the present invention can be varied over a wide range depending upon the other materials used in said composition, the pesticide with which the composition is to be utilized, the organic solvents used to dissolve the pesticide or other formulation ingredients, and the nature of the aqueous medium (soft water, hard water, liquid fertilizer, mixture of pesticides, etc.) with which it is to be utilized. Generally, amounts of this component equal to from about 20% to about. . .

SUMM . . . above in connection with the phosphate esters. Generally, satisfactory results in a variety of media and with a variety of pesticides have been achieved with from about 14 to about 50% by weight of this component based on the total weight.

SUMM . . . factors and, particularly, the ultimate application of the composition. However, a general purpose emulsifier composition useful with a variety of pesticides and in waters of a wide range of hardness and liquid fertilizers contains 67% by weight of polyoxyethylene(8)nonyl phenol phosphate. . . .

SUMM PESTICIDE FORMULATIONS

SUMM AS noted above, the surfactant compositions of the present invention are particularly useful in the preparation of pesticide-containing emulsifiable concentrates. These concentrates generally contain a pesticide, a solvent for said pesticide and an emulsifier.

SUMM The emulsifiable concentrates of the present invention may be prepared with any pesticide generally utilized in the form of an emulsifiable concentrate. The emulsifiable concentrates of the present invention are not limited to a particular pesticide or a mixture of pesticides or to a particular organic solvent or mixture of organic solvents used to dissolve the pesticide. The pesticides and the organic solvents therefor are well known to those skilled in the art. Suitable pesticides which may be utilized include, for example, the following:

SUMM Emulsifiable concentrates may be prepared from these pesticides utilizing the surfactant compositions of the present invention. These concentrates generally contain 1-8 pounds of active ingredient per gallon. The amounts selected are those at which these pesticides are generally available. Preferred results are achieved with emulsifiable concentrates prepared with the following pesticides, all of which are identified by common name as in the above list; penoxalin, alachlor, metolachlor, butylate and nitrapyrin.

SUMM . . . of which are described in U.S. Pat. No. 3,442,945. Of the alpha-haloacetanilides especially preferred results have been achieved with the pesticide identified by the common name alachlor and identified chemically as 2-chloro-2',6'-diethyl-N-(methoxymethyl)acetanilide and with the pesticide identified by the common name metolachlor and identified chemically as alpha-chloro-2'-ethyl-6'-methyl-N-(1-methyl-2-methoxyethyl) acetanilide.

SUMM . . . those which are conventionally employed in the preparation of said concentrates. Generally, these solvents are those which will dissolve the pesticide utilized and are compatible with said pesticide. Typical examples of organic solvents which have been utilized include toluene, xylene, ethylbenzene, chlorobenzene, monomethyl naphthalenes, dimethyl naphthalenes, trimethyl naphthalenes, . . .

SUMM The relative amounts of pesticide, organic solvent and emulsifier in the emulsifiable concentrates of this invention are not narrowly critical and can vary over a . . . concentrates useful in a variety of aqueous media are obtained containing from about 10% to about 70% by weight of pesticide, from about 2% to about 10% by weight of the emulsifier composition, and from about 28% to about 88% by.

SUMM Pesticide emulsions for use in agriculture and related applications can be prepared from the emulsifiable concentrates of the present invention by.

SUMM The surfactant compositions described above are also useful in the preparation of other concentrated pesticide-containing formulations such as wettable powders and flowables. As in the case of emulsifiable concentrates any pesticide conventionally used in one of these types of formulations may be utilized. In the case of a wettable powder, the pesticide, if solid, is finely ground and combined with a suitable solid diluent and the surfactant composition of the present invention. If a liquid pesticide is utilized, it is combined with a suitable adsorbent carrier and the surfactant composition. In the case of a flowable the pesticide and surfactant composition are combined with a minimal amount of water--i.e., just enough to prepare a stable dispersion. Both the . . . to 30 illustrate the preparation of emulsifiable concentrates of the present invention. All of these were prepared by dissolving the pesticide in the organic solvent or solvents and adding the surfactant composition to the resulting solution. All percentages in these Examples are expressed as percent by weight based upon the total weight of the concentrate. For convenience all of the pesticides used in these examples are identified by their common name. The chemical composition of these materials was identified above and. . . .

DETD . . . 1405 ml of distilled water. A second solution (Solution B) was prepared by dissolving 303.7 grams of anhydrous calcium chloride (CaCl<sub>2</sub>.sub.2) in 1405 ml of distilled water. The desired water was prepared by diluting 30 ml of Solution A and 30.

DETD This water was prepared by dissolving 2.9382 grams of calcium chloride dihydrate (CaCl<sub>2</sub>.2H<sub>2</sub>O) in 2 liters of distilled water.

DETD EXAMPLE 41

DETD Utilizing the procedure described in Example 41, several additional emulsifiable concentrates prepared as described in the examples above were evaluated in URAN 28 liquid fertilizer. The emulsifiable.

DETD Examples 47-55 show the compatibility of the emulsifiable concentrates of the present invention with commercially available pesticide compositions. The commercially available pesticides used are identified as follows:

DETD . . . the procedure described in Example 47, the compatibility of the emulsifiable concentrate described in Example 16 with several additional commercial pesticide formulations was evaluated. The commercial pesticides and amounts of each used and the results obtained are given in the following table.

COMMERCIAL PESTICIDE EXAMPLE	TYPE	AMOUNT	RESULTS (All numbers refer to vol. % Cream)		
			5 MIN.	15 MIN.	30 MIN.
48 AATREX 80WP		2 gms	Trace	1/2	1/2
			Cream		
49 BLADEX 50WP		2.5 gms			
			8	6	6
50 LOROX 50WP		2.5 gms			
			4	4	41/2
51 BANVEL 4S 1 ml		Stable			
			1	1	
52 ALANAP PLUS		10 ml	Trace	2	41/2
			Cream		
53 DOW GENERAL Weed Killer		10 ml	1	6	9

DETD . . . repeated except that 95 ml of URAN 28 liquid fertilizer was used instead of the 342 ppm water. The commercial pesticides and amounts of each used and the results obtained are given in the following table.

COMMERCIAL PESTICIDE EXAMPLE	TYPE	AMOUNT	RESULTS		
			5 MIN.	15 MIN.	30 MIN.
			(All numbers refer to vol. % Cream)		

54 AATREX 4L 3 gms.

DETD . . . and 72 illustrate the preparation of emulsifiable concentrates of the present invention. Both of these were prepared by dissolving the pesticide in the organic solvent or solvents and adding the surfactant to the resulting solution. All percentages in these Examples are expressed as percent by weight based upon the total weight of the concentrate. For convenience all of the pesticides used in these example are identified by their common name. The chemical composition of these materials was identified above and . . .

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=> d bib abs hitstr 4

L53 ANSWER 4 OF 4 USPATFULL  
 AN 80:53743 USPATFULL  
 TI Oxygen scavenging and heat-generating compositions, and deoxygenating  
 and heat-generating structures  
 IN Yamaji, Teizo, Yamaguchi, Japan  
 Okitsu, Hiroyuki, Iwakuni, Japan  
 PA Teijin Limited, Osaka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 4230595 19801028  
 AI US 1979-18014 19790306 (6)  
 PRAI JP 1978-27601 19780313  
 JP 1978-29217 19780316  
 JP 1978-67747 19780607  
 JP 1978-94092 19780803  
 JP 1978-95363 19780807  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Padgett, Benjamin R.; Assistant Examiner: Gluck, Irwin  
 LREP Sherman & Shalloway  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 16  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN No Drawings  
 LN.CNT 1466  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
 AB An oxygen scavenger composition consisting essentially of

(a) metallic iron, and

(b) at least one oxidation promoter selected from the group consisting  
 of sodium silicate hydrates, silicic acid, sodium alum and sodium borate  
 hydrates, and

optionally

(c) at least one oxidation promoter aid which is a metal halide  
 compound, and/or

(d) a water-insoluble or sparingly water-soluble inert filler;

a heat-generating composition having an initial rate of oxygen  
 scavenging of at least 5 ml per gram of said composition in the air at  
 20.degree. C. during a period of one hour after the oxidation reaction  
 was substantially begun, said composition consisting substantially of  
 the metallic iron (a), a sodium silicate hydrate, and/or silicic acid as  
 an oxidation promoter (b), the oxidation promoter aid (c) and optionally  
 the filler (d);

a deoxygenating structure comprising the oxygen scavenger composition  
 and a film having an oxygen permeability of at least 0.005  
 $\text{ml/cm.sup.2.min.atm}$ . ( $\text{O}_{\text{sub}.2}$  partial pressure) covering said  
 composition; and

a heat-generating structure comprising the heat-generating composition  
 and a film having an oxygen permeability of 0.4 to 10  
 $\text{ml/cm.sup.2.min.atm}$  ( $\text{O}_{\text{sub}.2}$  partial pressure) covering said  
 composition.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT 10043-52-4, reactions

(oxidn. promoter aid, for iron-contg. heat-generating and  
 oxygen-scavenging compns.)

RN 10043-52-4 USPATFULL

CN Calcium chloride ( $\text{CaCl}_2$ ) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Cl-Ca-Cl

=> D KWIC 4

L53 ANSWER 4 OF 4 USPATFULL

SUMM . . . aluminium hydroxide, silica, alumina, silica-alumina, and  
 silica-magnesia; metal salts such as magnesium sulfate, calcium sulfate,

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SUMM	sodium sulfate and calcium carbonate; calcium silicate glass powder, carbonized powder of unhusked rice, and stone powder; and organic fillers, for example synthetic resin powders such as coffee and milk; heating of packed foods such as canned foods; thawing of frozen foods; heat-diffusion of perfumes, moth-proofing agents, insecticides, and fungicides; cold-proofing materials; heat insulation; anti-freezing agents for mats and windowpanes; and portable heaters.						
DETD	 DET D . . . . . (0.5) " (0.5) " (0.5) acid terra " (0.5) alba (0.5) 66 121						
I-5	cast iron	(0.5)	meta-silicic acid	(0.5)	--	--	18 41
I-6	"	(0.5) "	(0.5)	--	CaSO. <sub>4</sub>	(0.5)b.2 O	18 54
I-7	"	(0.5) "	(0.5)	NaCl	(0.5)	--	19 72
I-8	. . . oxide	(0.5) "	(0.5)	"	(0.5)	19	67
I-14	"	(0.5) "	(0.5)	"	asbestos	(0.5)	19 70
I-15	"	(0.5) "	(0.5)	"	kaolin	(0.5)	19 63
I-16	"	(0.5) "	(1.5)	"	acid terra	(0.5)	66 124
I-17	"	(0.5) "	(0.5)	"	alba	(0.5)	21 126
DETD	 DET D . . . . . cast iron (0.5) " (0.5) KBr (0.5) CaSO. <sub>4</sub> . 2H. <sub>2</sub> O (0.5) 21 66						
II-5	powder cast iron	(0.5)	(0.5)	CaCl. <sub>2</sub>	(0.5)	(0.5)	21 66
II-6	powder cast iron	(0.5)	Na. <sub>2</sub> SiO. <sub>3</sub> . 9H. <sub>2</sub> O	(0.4)	--	" (1.1)	21 103

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IT 7647-14-5, reactions 7758-02-3, reactions 10043-52-4,  
reactions 10326-27-9  
(oxidn. promoter aid, for iron-contg. heat-generating and  
oxygen-scavenging compns.)

2nd

LEVY 09/282,857

=> d bib abs hitstr 1

L55 ANSWER 1 OF 3 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
AN 2000:503454 HCPLUS

DN 133:116182

TI Water-dispersible agrochemical preparations containing low-melting  
herbicides

IN Hamada, Takanobu; Furusawa, Hiroyuki; Nakayama, Kazuya

PA Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2000204003	A2	20000725	JP 1999-4839	19990112
AB	The preps., such as wettable powders, dry flowables, etc., which show good storage stability, contain herbicides with m.p. 30-100.degree.. surfactants, and hydrated silicates. IPC melted at 80.degree. 15, Florite R (hydrated ca silicate, oil absorption 400 mL/100 g, apparent sp. gr. 0.10) 12, CaCO <sub>3</sub> 43, Na ligninsulfonate 10, Na alkylnaphthalenesulfonate 5, and (NH <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 15 parts were mixed, pulverized, kneaded with H <sub>2</sub> O, a dry flowable. The dry flowable was stored at 40.degree. for 30 days to show suspension stability 87.1%, vs. 66.0% for a control contg. Carplex 80 (silica) instead of Florite R.				
IT	1344-95-2, Florite R RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (uses) (water-dispersible agrochem. preps. contg. low-melting herbicides, surfactants, and hydrated silicate salts for good storage stability)				
RN	1344-95-2 HCPLUS				
CN	Silicic acid, calcium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

&gt; d bib abs hitstr 2

L55 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 AN 1996:537708 HCPLUS  
 DN 125:161140  
 TI Environmentally safe pesticide and plant growth accelerator  
 IN Dezur, Terry M.; Pollard, Richard W.  
 PA Environmentally Safe Systems, Inc., USA  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9621353	A1	19960718	WO 1996-US199	19960111
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI				
	RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD				
	US 5614203	A	19970325	US 1995-380101	19950130
	CA 2209920	AA	19960718	CA 1996-2209920	19960111
	AU 9647479	A1	19960731	AU 1996-47479	19960111
	AU 691730	B2	19980521		
	EP 802728	A1	19971029	EP 1996-903371	19960111
	R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT				
	CN 1168082	A	19971217	CN 1996-191453	19960111
	BR 9606828	A	19971230	BR 1996-6828	19960111
	JP 10512263	T2	19981124	JP 1996-521760	19960111
PRAI	US 1995-372288		19950113		
	US 1995-380101		19950130		
	WO 1996-US199		19960111		
AB	An environmentally safe insecticide and fungicide comprises 3-10% by wt. surfactant, 1-5% alkali metal silicate and 5-25% mineral oil, the balance being water. The pesticide can also include <math>\leq 30\%</math> addnl. substances, wherein none of the addnl. substances is itself a pesticide. Preferably, the substances are 1-10% by wt. plant ext. and 0.2-5% fish ext. or a combination of both. The plant ext. and fish ext. function to negate the phytotoxicity of the other substances and to accelerate plant growth.				

&gt; d bib abs hitstr 3

L55 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 AN 1996:100901 HCAPLUS  
 DN 124:138658  
 TI Agrochemical granules containing calcium silicate hydrates, surfactants, and mineral-based carriers  
 IN Zen, Shigekazu; Ishimoto, Yasuhiko; Katayama, Yasuyuki; Imai, Masayoshi  
 PA Sumitomo Chemical Co, Japan  
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DT Patent  
 LA Japanese  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 07309702	A2	19951128	JP 1994-102863	19940517
AB	Agrochem. granules contain (a) hydrophobic agrochems., i.e. pesticides or plant growth regulators, dissolved in hydrophobic solvents, (b) Ca silicate hydrates showing SiO <sub>2</sub> /CaO .gtoreq.1.5 (by mol), (c) surfactants, and (d) mineral-based carriers. The granules show high hardness (resistance to disintegration during transportation) and are rapidly disintegrated in H <sub>2</sub> O. alpha.-Cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl 2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropanecarboxylate 10, Hisol SAS 296 20, Morwet D 425 25, Morwet EFW 2, Florite R 10, and Kaolin clay 33 wt. parts were made into granules, which were disintegrated by 60 g load/granule in a loading test, vs. by 10 g load/granule, for controls contg. Hi-Sil 233 (silica) instead of Florite R.				
IT	1344-95-2, Florite R RL: AGR (Agricultural use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (agrochem. granules contg. hydrophobic agrochems., solvents, Ca silicate, surfactants, and mineral-based carriers)				
RN	1344-95-2 HCAPLUS				
CN	Silicic acid, calcium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

2nd

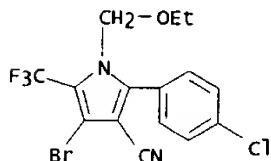
LEVY 09/282,857

=> d bib abs hitstr

L50 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL  
AN 96:19118 USPATFULL  
TI Suspension concentrate compositions of arylpyrrole insecticidal and acaricidal agents  
IN Martin, Craig A., Morrisville, PA, United States  
Schaaf, Mimi Y. C., Princeton, NJ, United States  
PA American Cyanamid Co., Wayne, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)  
PI US 5496845 19960305  
AI US 1994-248996 19940525 (8)  
DT Utility  
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Robinson, Allen J.  
LREP Hogan, Jr., John W.  
CLMN Number of Claims: 11  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN No Drawings  
LN.CNT 511  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention provides insecticidal and acaricidal suspension concentrate compositions of arylpyrrole compounds.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
IT 122453-73-0, 4-Bromo-2-(p-chlorophenyl)-1-(ethoxymethyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrrole-3-carbonitrile  
(suspension conc. of arylpyrrole insecticides and acaricides)  
RN 122453-73-0 USPATFULL  
CN 1H-Pyrrole-3-carbonitrile, 4-bromo-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(ethoxymethyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=> D KWIC

L50 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL  
DETD Suspending agents suitable for use in the compositions of the present invention include natural and synthetic clays and silicates, for example natural silicas such as diatomaceous earths; magnesium silicates such as talcs, magnesium aluminum silicates such as attapulgites and vermiculites; and aluminum silicates such as kaolinates, montmorillonites and micas. Preferred suspending agents are magnesium silicates, magnesium aluminum silicates and aluminum silicates with magnesium aluminum silicates such as VANGEL.RTM. ES (R.T.Vanderbilt), VEEGUM.RTM. (R.T. Vanderbilt), VEEGUM.RTM. T (R.T. Vanderbilt) and GELWHITE.RTM. (Southern Clay Products, Gonzales, Tex.) being.  
DETD . . . (TOXIMUL.RTM. 8320, Stepan Chemical Co.) (132.5 g), sodium sulfonate of naphthalene formaldehyde condensate (MORWET.RTM. D425, Witco) (44 g), magnesium aluminum silicate (VANGEL.RTM. ES, R.T. Vanderbilt) (22.2 g) and 4-bromo-2-(p-chlorophenyl)-1-(ethoxymethyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrrole-3-carbonitrile (1,542 g, 90% real) are added sequentially with stirring to water (976. . .  
DETD h. magnesium aluminum silicate (VANGEL.RTM. ES)  
CLM what is claimed is:  
0.1% to 1% by weight of a suspending agent consisting essentially of one or more natural or synthetic clays or silicates, about 0.01% to 0.5% by weight of a thickening agent selected from the group consisting of xanthan gum, carrageenan, pectin, . . . is an ethylene oxide/propylene oxide block copolymer; the suspending agent is selected from the group consisting of a magnesium aluminum silicate, a magnesium silicate and an aluminum silicate; the thickening agent is selected from the group consisting of xanthan gum, carrageenan, pectin, gum arabic and guar rubber; and . . . naphthalene formaldehyde condensates, the steric stabilizer is an

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alpha-butyl-omega-hydroxy-ethylene oxide-propylene oxide block copolymer, the suspending agent is a magnesium aluminum silicate, the thickening agent is xanthan gum, and the antifreeze agent is propylene glycol.

IT 122453-73-0, 4-Bromo-2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-1-(ethoxymethyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrrole-3-carbonitrile  
(suspension conc. of arylpyrrole insecticides and acaricides)

LEVY 09/282,857

&gt; d bib abs hitstr

L59 ANSWER 1 OF 1 · HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 AN 1983:29693 HCAPLUS  
 DN 98:29693  
 TI Flowable compositions comprising 2-chloro-N-isopropylacetanilide  
 herbicide  
 IN LeClair, Francis Joseph; Surgant, John Melvin  
 PA Monsanto Co., USA  
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 15 pp.  
 CODEN: EPXXDW  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 62453	A1	19821013	EP 1982-301552	19820324
	EP 62453	B1	19840711		
	R: BE, DE, FR, GB, IT, NL, SE				
	US 4411693	A	19831025	US 1981-247680	19810326
	NO 8201007	A	19820927	NO 1982-1007	19820325
	FI 8201055	A	19820927	FI 1982-1055	19820325
	FI 68154	B	19850430		
	FI 68154	C	19850812		
	DK 8201366	A	19820927	DK 1982-1366	19820325
	JP 57169401	A2	19821019	JP 1982-46451	19820325
	JP 60052122	B4	19851118		
	AU 8281910	A1	19821021	AU 1982-81910	19820325
	AU 544789	B2	19850613		
	BR 8201715	A	19830222	BR 1982-1715	19820325
	ZA 8202051	A	19830330	ZA 1982-2051	19820325
	DD 201636	A5	19830803	DD 1982-238434	19820325
	CS 228542	P	19840514	CS 1982-2107	19820325
	CA 1168055	A1	19840529	CA 1982-399432	19820325
	HU 32702	O	19840928	HU 1982-920	19820325
	RO 89633	B3	19860630	RO 1982-107026	19820325

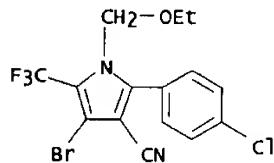
PRAI US 1981-247680 19810326

AB A water-based, flowable propachlor (I) [1918-16-7] herbicide compn. consists of I, hydrated amorphous SiO<sub>2</sub>, polyoxypropylene-polyoxyethylene block copolymer (II) [9003-11-6], taurate surfactant, hydrated Al silicate, flocculent, antifreeze agent, Si antifoaming agent, and water, with a particle size of solid components <math>10\text{req}.25 \mu\text{m} \text{m}</math>. Thus, a compn. contg. I 45.26% by wt., silica gel (Hi-Sil 233) 4.0, kaolin 1.0, II 2.81, Na N-methyl-N-oleoyl taurate [137-20-2] 1.0, CaCl<sub>2</sub> 1.0, ethylene glycol 8.01, Si defoamer 0.05, and water 36.87 selectively controlled yellow foxtail and barnyard grass in corn and sorghum when applied preemergence.

LEVY 09/282,857

=> d 14

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
RN 122453-73-0 REGISTRY  
CN 1H-Pyrrole-3-carbonitrile, 4-bromo-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(ethoxymethyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
OTHER NAMES:  
CN 4-Bromo-2-(p-chlorophenyl)-1-(ethoxymethyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrrole-3-carbonitrile  
CN AC 303630  
CN Chlorfenapyr  
CN CL 303630  
CN Pirate  
CN Pirate 3F  
FS 3D CONCORD  
MF C15 H11 Br Cl F3 N2 O  
CI COM  
SR CA  
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT,  
CBNB, CHEMLIST, CIN, MRCK\*, PROMT, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, USPATFULL  
(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)



127 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
14 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
127 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

&gt; d bib abs hitstr 1

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 AN 1999:640497 HCAPLUS  
 DN 131:239174  
 TI Insecticidal sprays against crawling insects.  
 IN Kilmer, Joseph  
 PA American Cyanamid Company, USA  
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.  
 CODEN: EPXXDW  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 947135	A1	19991006	EP 1999-302383	19990326
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	JP 11310502	A2	19991109	JP 1999-84099	19990326
	AU 9922499	A1	19991014	AU 1999-22499	19990329
	BR 9901347	A	20000229	BR 1999-1347	19990329
	CN 1230338	A	19991006	CN 1999-104746	19990330
PRAI	US 1998-52444	A	19980331		

AB The title sprays comprise chlorfenapyr, an abrasive, such as an alkali metal silicate or and alk.-earth metal silicate, a low level of surfactant, an inert carrier and, optionally, a film-forming inhibitor.

IT 1344-95-2, Calcium silicate 7631-86-9, Silica, uses  
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)  
 (abrasive in insecticidal sprays)

RN 1344-95-2 HCAPLUS  
 CN Silicic acid, calcium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

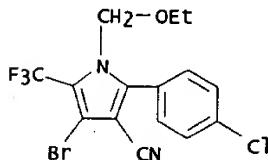
\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

RN 7631-86-9 HCAPLUS  
 CN Silica (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 122453-73-0, Chlorfenapyr  
 RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL  
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (insecticidal sprays contg.)

RN 122453-73-0 HCAPLUS  
 CN 1H-Pyrrole-3-carbonitrile, 4-bromo-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(ethoxymethyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 7

RE

- (1) American Cyanamid Company; EP 0821876 A 1998 HCAPLUS
  - (2) Anon; JP 58124703 A HCAPLUS
  - (3) Insect Investigations Limited; WO 9712516 A 1997 HCAPLUS
  - (4) Monsanto; WO 9605721 A 1996 HCAPLUS
  - (5) Putter; US 4678774 A 1987 HCAPLUS
- ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

&gt; d bib abs hitstr 1

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 4 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 AN 1995:302843 HCPLUS  
 DN 122:58291  
 TI Aggregate-titania pigment products  
 IN Kaliski, Adam F.  
 PA Industrial Progress, Inc., USA  
 SO U.S., 28 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 765,929, abandoned.  
 CODEN: USXXAM  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5346546	A	19940913	US 1992-856367	19920323
	WO 9301883	A2	19930204	WO 1992-US4889	19920609
	WO 9301883	A3	19930401		
	W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, CS, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, PL, RO, RU, SD, SE				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE				
	AU 9222374	A1	19930223	AU 1992-22374	19920609
	AU 659197	B2	19950511		
	EP 600902	A1	19940615	EP 1992-914271	19920609
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, SE				
	BR 9206331	A	19950425	BR 1992-6331	19920609
	NO 9400214	A	19940314	NO 1994-214	19940120
	FI 9400305	A	19940304	FI 1994-305	19940121
PRAI	US 1991-733987		19910722		
	US 1991-765929		19910924		
	US 1991-733897		19910722		
	US 1992-856367		19920323		
	WO 1992-US4889		19920609		
AB	Aggregate-TiO <sub>2</sub> pigment products comprise .gtoreq.50% particulate TiO <sub>2</sub> pigments bound intrinsically with other pigmentary, subpigmentary and nonpigmentary mineral components with the aid of inorg. and(or) org. cements/adhesives. These products exhibit higher opacifying efficiency than TiO <sub>2</sub> pigments. A typical product contained rutile 100, Na silicate 2, Na aluminate 2, and CaCl <sub>2</sub> 4 g.				
IT	10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, uses RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (aggregate-titania pigment products with high opacifying efficiency)				
RN	10043-52-4 HCPLUS				
CN	Calcium chloride (CaCl <sub>2</sub> ) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

## C1-Ca-C1

IT 1344-95-2, Calcium silicate  
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (aggregate-titania pigment products with high opacifying efficiency)  
 RN 1344-95-2 HCPLUS  
 CN Silicic acid, calcium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

=> d bib abs hitstr 2

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 AN 1994:194393 HCAPLUS  
 DN 120:194393  
 TI Low-refractive-index aggregate pigment products  
 IN Kaliski, Adam F.  
 PA Industrial Progress, Inc., USA  
 SO U.S., 22 pp. Cont.-in-part. of U.S. Ser. No. 743,916, abandoned.  
 CODEN: USXXAM  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5279663	A	19940118	US 1991-811623	19911223
PRAI	US 1989-420472		19891012		
	US 1991-743916		19910812		

AB In the title products, useful for paper finish, etc., pigmentary, subpigmentary and nonpigmentary components are cemented intrinsically with the aid of in-situ synthesized complex microgels. An aggregate product was formed from very fine kaolin clay particles in slurry, polyacrylic-vinyl acetate latex, Na silicate, Na aluminate and Ca chloride. A paper coating obtained from a blend of the product above in dispersion with a com. mech. delaminated clay and SBR latex binder gave coated product with higher gloss, brightness and opacity than a control which did not contain the above aggregate product.

IT 1344-95-2, calcium silicate 10043-52-4, Calcium

chloride, uses

RL: USES (Uses)

(in low-refractive-index pigment aggregates for paper coatings)

RN 1344-95-2 HCAPLUS

CN Silicic acid, calcium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

RN 10043-52-4 HCAPLUS

CN Calcium chloride (CaCl<sub>2</sub>) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Cl-Ca-Cl

=> d bib abs hitstr 3

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 4 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 AN 1993:562466 HCPLUS  
 DN 119:162466  
 TI Aggregated titania pigment products  
 IN Kaliski, Adam F.  
 PA Industrial Progress, Inc., USA  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 95 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9301883	A2	19930204	WO 1992-US4889	19920609
	WO 9301883	A3	19930401		
	W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, CS, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, PL, RO, RU, SD, SE				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE				
	US 5346546 A 19940913			US 1992-856367	19920323
	AU 9222374 A1 19930223			AU 1992-22374	19920609
	AU 659197 B2 19950511				
	EP 600902 A1 19940615			EP 1992-914271	19920609
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, SE				
	BR 9206331 A 19950425			BR 1992-6331	19920609
	NO 9400214 A 19940314			NO 1994-214	19940120
	FI 9400305 A 19940304			FI 1994-305	19940121
PRAI	US 1991-733987		19910722		
	US 1991-765929		19910924		
	US 1992-856367		19920323		
	US 1991-733897		19910722		
	WO 1992-US4889		19920609		
AB	The products comprise gtoreq.50% particulate TiO <sub>2</sub> [optionally combined with other (sub)pigmentary raw materials] and 0.1-23% adhesive and/or cement binders. Thus, aggregates were prep'd. from rutile 100, Na silicate 2, Na aluminate 2, and CaCl <sub>2</sub> 4 g, and their properties were studied.				
IT	1344-95-2, Calcium silicate 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, uses				
	RL: USES (Uses) (titania aggregate pigments contg.)				
RN	1344-95-2 HCPLUS				
CN	Silicic acid, calcium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***					
RN	10043-52-4 HCPLUS				
CN	Calcium chloride (CaCl <sub>2</sub> ) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

C1-ca-cl

=> d bib abs hitstr 4

L17 ANSWER 4 OF 4 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1991:516468 HCPLUS

DN 115:116468

TI Structural aggregate pigments

IN Kaliski, Adam F.

PA Industrial Progress, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 78 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9105604	A1	19910502	WO 1990-US1650	19900328
	W: AU, BG, BR, CA, FI, HU, JP, KP, KR, NO, RO, SU RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
	CA 2067141	AA	19910413	CA 1990-2067141	19900328
	AU 9053532	A1	19910516	AU 1990-53532	19900328
	AU 649221	B2	19940519		
	EP 495777	A1	19920729	EP 1990-905837	19900328
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	BR 9007749	A	19920811	BR 1990-7749	19900328
	JP 05506179	T2	19930916	JP 1990-505557	19900328
	ZA 9005092	A	19910529	ZA 1990-5092	19900629
	IL 94919	A1	19950315	IL 1990-94919	19900629
	IN 172145	A	19930417	IN 1990-B0186	19900720
	CN 1050888	A	19910424	CN 1990-107059	19900820
PRAI	US 1989-420472		19891012		
	WO 1990-US1650		19900328		

AB The title pigment products comprise particulate materials (e.g., clay, CaCO<sub>3</sub>, cellulose, etc.) and 0.5-10% (detd. by ashing) complex functional microgels prep'd. from (A) hydrosols of 1-10:1-10 alkali metal or quaternary ammonium silicate-alkali metal aluminates or zincates and (B) gel-setting agents consisting 0.5-10% bi- or multivalent inorg. salts or 0.1-5% cationically active org. compds. contg. ≥ two reactive groups at the ratio A/B 1-10:1-10. Thus, agitating fine kaolin clay particles [with light-scattering coeff. (L) 0.050 mL/g] with Na silicate and Na aluminate to form a hydrosol, adding CaCl<sub>2</sub> soln., filtering, rinsing with aq. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> soln. to pH 2.5 and drying gave aggregates with L 0.17 m<sup>2</sup>/g.

IT 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, uses and miscellaneous

RL: USES (Uses)  
(gel-setting agents, for silicate-aluminate (or zincate) hydrosols, for pigment aggregates)

RN 10043-52-4 HCPLUS

CN Calcium chloride (CaCl<sub>2</sub>) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

C1-Ca-C1

IT 1344-95-2, Calcium silicate

RL: USES (Uses)  
(structural aggregates, microgels of, manuf. of pigments contg.)

RN 1344-95-2 HCPLUS

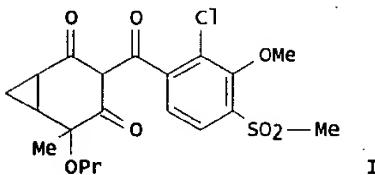
CN Silicic acid, calcium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

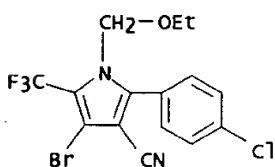
LEVY 09/282,857

=> d bib abs hitstr

L19 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
AN 1999:678271 HCPLUS  
DN 131:296511  
TI Light stabilization of agrochemical compositions with multivalent metal salts and the stabilized compositions  
IN Kubota, Tetsuo; Mizuno, Toshio; Tani, Sachio; Kojima, Shuichi  
PA Nippon Soda Co., Ltd., Japan  
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
DT Patent  
LA Japanese  
FAN.CNT 1  
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE  
-----  
PI JP 11292707 A2 19991026 JP 1998-105855 19980401  
GI



AB Compns. contg. org. agrochem. unstable to light are stabilized by addn. of water-sol. divalent or trivalent metal salts. A wettable powder contg. a bicycloheptanedione deriv. (I) 25, HCl 20, lactose 20, corn starch 20, Newkalgen BX-C 6, Newkalgen RX-B 6, Newkalgen LX-C 2, and an antifoaming agent was suspended in an aq. CuCl<sub>2</sub> soln. A drop of the suspension placed on a Petri dish was air-dried and irradiated with UV for 2 h to show 92% stability. Herbicidal effect of the suspension against giant foxtail (*Setaria faberi*) was also examd.  
IT 122453-73-0, Chlорfenапyr  
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(light stabilization of agrochem. compns. with divalent or trivalent metal salts)  
RN 122453-73-0 HCPLUS  
CN 1H-Pyrrole-3-carbonitrile, 4-bromo-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(ethoxymethyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 10043-52-4, calcium chloride, biological studies  
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL  
(Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(light stabilization of agrochem. compns. with divalent or trivalent metal salts)  
RN 10043-52-4 HCPLUS  
CN Calcium chloride (CaCl<sub>2</sub>) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Cl-Ca-Cl

=> d cost  
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE TOTAL

&gt;&gt; d bib abs hitstr L30 4

L30 ANSWER 4 OF 4 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 AN 1996:100901 HCPLUS  
 DN 124:138658  
 TI Agrochemical granules containing calcium silicate hydrates, surfactants, and mineral-based carriers  
 IN Zen, Shigekazu; Ishimoto, Yasuhiko; Katayama, Yasuyuki; Imai, Masayoshi  
 PA Sumitomo Chemical Co, Japan  
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DT Patent  
 LA Japanese  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 07309702	A2	19951128	JP 1994-102863	19940517
AB	Agrochem. granules contain (a) hydrophobic agrochems., i.e. pesticides or plant growth regulators, dissolved in hydrophobic solvents, (b) Ca silicate hydrates showing SiO <sub>2</sub> /CaO .gtreq.1.5 (by mol), (c) surfactants, and (d) mineral-based carriers. The granules show high hardness (resistance to disintegration during transportation) and are rapidly disintegrated in H <sub>2</sub> O. [alpha.-Cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl] 425 25, Morwet EFW 2, Florite R 10, and kaolin clay 33 wt. parts were made into granules, which were disintegrated by 60 g load/granule in a loading test, vs. by 10 g load/granule, for controls contg. Hi-Sil 233 (silica)				
IT	1344-95-2	Florite R	RL: AGR (Agricultural use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (Agrochem. granules contg. hydrophobic agrochems., solvents, Ca silicate, surfactants, and mineral-based carriers)		
RN	1344-95-2	HCPLUS	CN Silicic acid, calcium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)		

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

LEVY 09/282,857

&gt; d bib abs hitstr L30 1

L30 ANSWER 1 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 AN 1999:723112 HCAPLUS  
 DN 131:352870  
 TI Adsorbed surfactants and use in detergents and agricultural formulations  
 IN Lewis, Ronald G.; Smith, George A.; Ashrawi, Samir S.  
 PA Huntsman Petrochemical Corporation, USA  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9957203	A1	19991111	WO 1999-US9201	19990428
	W:	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM		
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG		
AU 9940697	A1	19991123	AU 1999-40697	19990428
BR 9910331	A	20010109	BR 1999-10331	19990428
EP 1075501	A1	20010214	EP 1999-924122	19990428
	R:	DE, FR, GB		
PRAI US 1998-83895	P	19980501		
WO 1999-US9201	W	19990428		
AB Particles of amorphous alk. earth silicates have alkoxyLATED surfactants adsorbed, and are useful in ink formulations, toner compns., agricultural formulations, and laundry detergent formulations. Surfonic LF 17 adsorbed onto magnesium silicate was incorporated into a laundry powder to show reduced foam vol. 450 mL; vs. 470 mL without adsorbed surfactant.				
IT 1344-95-2, Calcium silicate				
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (carrier; adsorbed surfactants and use in detergents and agricultural formulations)				
RN 1344-95-2 HCAPLUS				
CN Silicic acid, calcium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

RE.CNT 2

RE

- (1) Albright&Wilson Ltd; GB 2019822 A 1979 HCAPLUS
- (2) Lankro Chemicals Ltd; US 4187192 A 1980 HCAPLUS

&gt;&gt; d bib abs hitstr L30 2

L30 ANSWER 2 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 AN 1999:640497 HCAPLUS  
 DN 131:239174  
 TI Insecticidal sprays against crawling insects.  
 IN Kilmer, Joseph  
 PA American Cyanamid Company, USA  
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.  
 CODEN: EPXXDW  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 947135	A1	19991006	EP 1999-302383	19990326
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	JP 11310502	A2	19991109	JP 1999-84099	19990326
	AU 9922499	A1	19991014	AU 1999-22499	19990329
	BR 9901347	A	20000229	BR 1999-1347	19990329
	CN 1230338	A	19991006	CN 1999-104746	19990330
PRAI	US 1998-52444	A	19980331		
AB	The title sprays comprise chlorfenapyr, an abrasive, such as an alkali metal silicate or and alk.-earth metal silicate, a low level of surfactant, an inert carrier and, optionally, a film-forming inhibitor.				
IT	1344-95-2, Calcium silicate RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (abrasive in insecticidal sprays)				
RN	1344-95-2 HCAPLUS CN Silicic acid, calcium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*  
 RE.CNT 7  
 RE

- (1) American Cyanamid Company; EP 0821876 A 1998 HCAPLUS
  - (2) Anon; JP 58124703 A HCAPLUS
  - (3) Insect Investigations Limited; WO 9712516 A 1997 HCAPLUS
  - (4) Monsanto; WO 9605721 A 1996 HCAPLUS
  - (5) Putter; US 4678774 A 1987 HCAPLUS
- ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

&gt; d bib abs hitstr L30 3

L30 ANSWER 3 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 AN 1996:537708 HCAPLUS  
 DN 125:161140  
 TI Environmentally safe pesticide and plant growth accelerator  
 IN Dezur, Terry M.; Pollard, Richard W.  
 PA Environmentally Safe Systems, Inc., USA  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
PI	WO 9621353	A1	19960718	WO 1996-US199	19960111	
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI					
	RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD					
	US 5614203	A	19970325	US 1995-380101	19950130	
	CA 2209920	AA	19960718	CA 1996-2209920	19960111	
	AU 9647479	A1	19960731	AU 1996-47479	19960111	
	AU 691730	B2	19980521			
	EP 802728	A1	19971029	EP 1996-903371	19960111	
	R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT					
	CN 1168082	A	19971217	CN 1996-191453	19960111	
	BR 9606828	A	19971230	BR 1996-6828	19960111	
	JP 10512263	T2	19981124	JP 1996-521760	19960111	
PRAI	US 1995-372288		19950113			
	US 1995-380101		19950130			
	WO 1996-US199		19960111			
AB	An environmentally safe insecticide and fungicide comprises 3-10% by wt. surfactant, 1-5% alkali metal silicate and 5-25% mineral oil, the balance being water. The pesticide can also include 1 to req. 30% addnl. substances, wherein none of the addnl. substances is itself a pesticide. Preferably, the substances are 1-10% by wt. plant ext. and 0.2-5% fish ext. or a combination of both. The plant ext. and fish ext. function to negate the phytotoxicity of the other substances and to accelerate plant growth.					

=> d bib abs hitstr L30 4

L30 ANSWER 4 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 AN 1996:100901 HCAPLUS  
 DN 124:138658  
 TI Agrochemical granules containing calcium silicate hydrates, surfactants, and mineral-based carriers  
 IN Zen, Shigekazu; Ishimoto, Yasuhiko; Katayama, Yasuyuki; Imai, Masayoshi  
 PA Sumitomo Chemical Co, Japan  
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DT Patent  
 LA Japanese  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 07309702	A2	19951128	JP 1994-102863	19940517
AB	Agrochem. granules contain (a) hydrophobic agrochems., i.e. pesticides or plant growth regulators, dissolved in hydrophobic solvents, (b) Ca silicate hydrates showing SiO <sub>2</sub> /CaO > 1.5 (by mol), (c) surfactants, and (d) mineral-based carriers. The granules show high hardness (resistance to disintegration during transportation) and are rapidly disintegrated in H <sub>2</sub> O. [alpha.-Cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl] 2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropanecarboxylate 10, Hisol SAS 296 20, Morwet D 425 25, Morwet EFW 2, Florite R 10, and kaolin clay 33 wt. parts were made into granules, which were disintegrated by 60 g load/granule in a loading test, vs. by 10 g load/granule, for controls contg. Hi-Sil 233 (silica) instead of Florite R.				
IT	1344-95-2, Florite R RL: AGR (Agricultural use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (agrochem. granules contg. hydrophobic agrochems., solvents, Ca silicate, surfactants, and mineral-based carriers)				
RN	1344-95-2 HCAPLUS				
CN	Silicic acid, calcium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

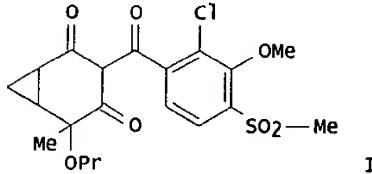
\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

LEVY 09/282,857

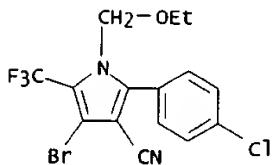
&gt; d bib abs hitstr 1

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 AN 1999:678271 HCAPLUS  
 DN 131:296511  
 TI Light stabilization of agrochemical compositions with multivalent metal salts and the stabilized compositions  
 IN Kubota, Tetsuo; Mizuno, Toshio; Tani, Sachio; Kojima, Shuichi  
 PA Nippon Soda Co., Ltd., Japan  
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DT Patent  
 LA Japanese  
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 11292707	A2	19991026	JP 1998-105855	19980401



AB Comps. contg. org. agrochem. unstable to light are stabilized by addn. of water-sol. divalent or trivalent metal salts. A wettable powder contg. a bicycloheptanone deriv. (I) 25, HCl 20, lactose 20, corn starch 20, Newkalgen BX-C 6, Newkalgen RX-B 6, Newkalgen LX-C 2, and an antifoaming agent was suspended in an aq. CuCl<sub>2</sub> soln. A drop of the suspension placed on a Petri dish was air-dried and irradiated with UV for 2 h to show 92% stability. Herbicidal effect of the suspension against giant foxtail (*Setaria faberii*) was also examt.  
 IT 122453-73-0, Chlorfenapyr  
 RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (light stabilization of agrochem. compns. with divalent or trivalent metal salts)  
 RN 122453-73-0 HCAPLUS  
 CN 1H-Pyrrole-3-carbonitrile, 4-bromo-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(ethoxymethyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, biological studies  
 RL: AGR (Agricultural use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL  
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (light stabilization of agrochem. compns. with divalent or trivalent metal salts)  
 RN 10043-52-4 HCAPLUS  
 CN Calcium chloride (CaCl<sub>2</sub>) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Cl-Ca-Cl

&gt; d bib abs hitstr 2

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 2 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 AN 1999:640497 HCPLUS  
 DN 131:239174  
 TI Insecticidal sprays against crawling insects.  
 IN Kilmer, Joseph  
 PA American Cyanamid Company, USA  
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.  
 CODEN: EPXXDW  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 947135	A1	19991006	EP 1999-302383	19990326
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	JP 11310502	A2	19991109	JP 1999-84099	19990326
	AU 9922499	A1	19991014	AU 1999-22499	19990329
	BR 9901347	A	20000229	BR 1999-1347	19990329
	CN 1230338	A	19991006	CN 1999-104746	19990330

PRAI US 1998-52444 A 19980331  
 AB The title sprays comprise chlorfenapyr, an abrasive, such as an alkali metal silicate or and alk.-earth metal silicate, a low level of surfactant, an inert carrier and, optionally, a film-forming inhibitor.

IT 1344-95-2, Calcium silicate  
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)  
 (abrasive in insecticidal sprays)

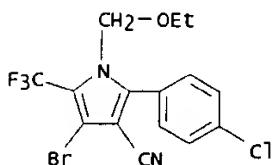
RN 1344-95-2 HCPLUS  
 CN Silicic acid, calcium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

IT 122453-73-0, Chlorfenapyr  
 RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL  
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (insecticidal sprays contg.)

RN 122453-73-0 HCPLUS

CN 1H-Pyrrole-3-carbonitrile, 4-bromo-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(ethoxymethyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 7

RE

- (1) American Cyanamid Company; EP 0821876 A 1998 HCPLUS
  - (2) Anon; JP 58124703 A HCPLUS
  - (3) Insect Investigations Limited; WO 9712516 A 1997 HCPLUS
  - (4) Monsanto; WO 9605721 A 1996 HCPLUS
  - (5) Putter; US 4678774 A 1987 HCPLUS
- ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

LEVY 09/282,857

L20 133860 ?INSECT?  
 0 L19 AND ?INSECT?  
 => D TI L19 1-10

- L19 ANSWER 1 OF 21 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 TI Manufacture of hardening inorganic composition for hardened products having high strength and weathering resistance
- L19 ANSWER 2 OF 21 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 TI Cement admixtures containing clay minerals and their application
- L19 ANSWER 3 OF 21 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 TI Aggregate-titania pigment products
- L19 ANSWER 4 OF 21 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 TI Low-refractive-index aggregate pigment products
- L19 ANSWER 5 OF 21 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 TI Aggregated titania pigment products
- L19 ANSWER 6 OF 21 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 TI Geopolymer-modified, fire- and water-resistant gypsum boards, and their manufacture
- L19 ANSWER 7 OF 21 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 TI Structural aggregate pigments
- L19 ANSWER 8 OF 21 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 TI Manufacture of geopolymer composites
- L19 ANSWER 9 OF 21 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 TI Aggregation of kaolin clay pigments and their use in paper coatings
- L19 ANSWER 10 OF 21 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 TI Particulate immobilized enzymes

=> D 11-21 L19 TI

- L19 ANSWER 11 OF 21 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 TI Preparation and application of synthetic calcium silicate for improving the properties of poor natural fillers
- L19 ANSWER 12 OF 21 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 TI After-treatment of inorganic paint-coated building material
- L19 ANSWER 13 OF 21 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 TI Color reacting components
- L19 ANSWER 14 OF 21 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 TI Catalyst spherules containing transition metal ions
- L19 ANSWER 15 OF 21 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 TI Calcium silicate insulation products
- L19 ANSWER 16 OF 21 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 TI Filling paper with calcium silicate
- L19 ANSWER 17 OF 21 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 TI Fire-fighting aqueous gels of water-swellable acrylic polymers and nonionic fillers
- L19 ANSWER 18 OF 21 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 TI Research in the chemistry of cement at the Rock Products Research Institute
- L19 ANSWER 19 OF 21 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 TI Reactions of various clays with calcium carbonate at temperatures below 950.degree.
- L19 ANSWER 20 OF 21 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 TI Silica-containing fillers from kaolin

refs have Ca Silicate,  $\text{CaCl}_2$  ;  
 kaolin but aren't  
 related to  
 insecticides

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L19 ANSWER 21 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
TI Hydrous calcium silicates

=>

LEVY 09/282,857

&gt;&gt; d bib abs hitstr L25 1

L25 ANSWER 1 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
AN 1999:197187 HCAPLUS  
DN 130:193095  
TI Efficient compound mildew-proof insecticide for grains  
IN Xu, Haisheng; Song, Chengying; Wang, Liucheng; Zhao, Jianhong; Zhang, Bin;  
Feng, Liang  
PA Zhengzhou Engineering College, Peop. Rep. China  
SO Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 5 pp.  
CODEN: CNXXEV  
DT Patent  
LA Chinese  
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI CN 1122186	A	19960515	CN 1994-107533	19940709
AB	An efficient compd. mildew-proof insecticide for grains is prepd. easily from di-Me fumarate 20-60, propionate 0.15, boride 0-15, filling-dilg. agent 0-40, antioxidant, 0-10, anti-caking agent 0-10, and adsorbing agent, 0-10%. The propionate is selected from ammonium propionate, Ca propionate or alkyl propionate. The boride is boric acid, borax or B <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> . The filling-dilg. agent is CaCO <sub>3</sub> or CaSO <sub>4</sub> . The antioxidant is L ascorbic acid, Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>3</sub> , vitamin E or NaHSO <sub>3</sub> . The anti-caking agent is CaCO <sub>3</sub> , starch, CaSiO <sub>3</sub> or Al <sub>2</sub> (SiO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> . The adsorbing agent is anhyd. CaCl <sub>2</sub> . The mildew-proof insecticide is highly effective and toxicity-free.			
IT	1344-95-2, Calcium silicate 10043-52-4 , Calcium chloride, biological studies RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (efficient compd. mildew-proof insecticide for grains)			
RN	1344-95-2 HCAPLUS			
CN	Silicic acid, calcium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*  
RN 10043-52-4 HCAPLUS  
CN Calcium chloride (CaCl<sub>2</sub>) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Cl—Ca—Cl

&gt; d bib abs hitstr L25 2

L25 ANSWER 2 OF 5 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
AN 1978:52192 HCPLUS  
DN 88:52192  
TI In situ formation of insoluble metal silicates in the pores of wood for protection against fire  
IN Lilla, Allen G.  
PA USA  
SO Fr. Demande, 11 pp.  
CODEN: FRXXBL  
DT Patent  
LA French  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 2331428	A1	19770610	FR 1975-34806	19751114
	FR 2331428	B3	19780818		

AB Porous wood was rendered resistant to fire and insect damage by successive impregnation with an aq. soln. of a water-sol. silicate and an aq. soln. of a metal salt so that an insol. hydrated metal silicate was pptd. in the pores. Samples of spruce wood with 15% void vol. were impregnated with a 10% aq. soln. of Na metasilicate and dried 1h at 120.degree.. The samples were then impregnated with a 10% aq. CaCl<sub>2</sub> soln. at acid pH and dried again 1h at 120.degree.. The impregnations were repeated, or a vacuum was applied after impregnation, to ensure max. penetration of the solns. into the pores. The treated samples were carbonized by exposure to a propane flame and did not continue burning after the flame was removed. The wood samples were resistant to attack by insects and microorganisms for .apprx.1 yr after burial in the ground, exposure to salt spray and air, and immersion in a tidal basin.

=> d bib abs hitstr L25 3

L25 ANSWER 3 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 AN 1961:14918 HCAPLUS

DN 55:14918

OREF 55:2955i,2956a-c

TI Finely divided metal silicates  
 IN Baker, Chester L.; Austin, John F.

PA Philadelphia Quartz Co.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2948701		19600809	US	
AB	Amorphous, spherical particles between 7 m.mu. and a few .mu. in size are produced by the reaction of a Na silicate, a H2O-miscible org. compd., and an insolubilizing agent. Thus, 50 parts by vol. of an aq. Na silicate (wt. ratio of Na2O:SiO2 of 1:2) was mixed first with 6.6 parts by vol. acetone and then with a soln. of 25 parts 2N Al2(SO4)3·18H2O as an insolubilizing agent. After agitation with a high-speed mixer, the resulting slurry was dild. with H2O, filtered, washed and with 1500 parts by vol. distd. H2O. The ppt. was dried under an infrared lamp and was ground. The product had a d. 2.045, a particle size of 46 m.mu., and only 0.16% gel present. However, when 37.5 and 40 parts by vol., resp., of the alum soln. were used, the ds. of the products were 1.747 and 1.990, the particle sizes 53 m.mu., and the gel contents 0.07 and 4.2%, resp. Examples of other org. compds. are dioxane, Cellosolve, MeOH and ETOH. Other pptg. agents are FeCl3·6H2O, Mg(NO3)2·6H2O, CdCl2, 2.5 H2O, Ca(NO3)2·4H2O, CaO, Cac12, and PbCl2. The products may be used as fillers for plastics and resins, extenders for fertilizers and insecticides, pigments in paints and inks, and reinforcing agents in the compounding of rubber.				

&gt; d bib abs hitstr L25 4

L25 ANSWER 4 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
AN 1960:8534 HCAPLUS  
DN 54:8534  
OREF 54:1772f-h  
TI Silica particles  
IN Allen, Edward M.  
PA Columbia-Southern Chemical Corp.  
DT Patent  
LA Unavailable  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
PI	US 2910375		19591027	US		
AB	SiO <sub>2</sub> of av. particle size <1. $\mu$ . is prep'd. for use as a rubber-reinforcing pigment, a paper or plastics filler, or a diluent for insecticides. Solns. of sol. alk. earth salts and alkali metal silicates are allowed to react, and the resulting alk. earth silicates are treated with aq. NH <sub>4</sub> Cl producing recoverable SiO <sub>2</sub> . Streams of an aq. soln. of Na silicate (Na <sub>2</sub> O (SiO <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3.36</sub> ) contg. 298 g./l. SiO <sub>2</sub> as the silicate and an aq. soln. of 1220 g. CaCl <sub>2</sub> plus 320 g. NaCl in 16 gal. H <sub>2</sub> O were fed into a centrifugal pump. After complete mixing, 475 g. NH <sub>4</sub> Cl was added to the slurry which was boiled for 4 hrs., at which time the odor of NH <sub>3</sub> was faint. The slurry was washed and dried at approx. 120.degree.. The NH <sub>3</sub> can also be removed by passing the slurry countercurrent to steam. The NH <sub>3</sub> was drawn off at the top of the column. After steam treatment, the slurry was digested with HCl at 30.degree. for 16 hrs. The dried SiO <sub>2</sub> is said to be a better rubber filler than the SiO <sub>2</sub> produced by other methods.					

=> d bib abs hitstr L25 5

L25 ANSWER 5 OF 5 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 AN 1959:13583 HCPLUS  
 DN 53:13583  
 OREF 53:2555g-i  
 TI Topochemical transformation of calcium silicates into heavy-metal silicates  
 PA Hans Schrader  
 DT Patent  
 LA Unavailable  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
PI	DE 950063		19561004	DE		
AB	Since the direct pptn. of well-defined heavy-metal silicates is difficult, the corresponding Ca silicates are treated with a soln. of the metal salt desired. The result is a chem. transformation, whereby the grain-size and general structure are maintained. For example, a $\text{CaCl}_2$ soln. corresponding to 5 moles $\text{CaO}$ was pptd. with water-glass ( $\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2$ ), washed 4 times, and suspended in 30 l. water. With continuous stirring, 10 l. N $\text{CuCl}_2$ was added and mixt. heated to 75.degree.. After a short time only traces of Cu ions were left. The turquoise-colored ppt. was filtered, washed, dried at 120.degree., and milled. The sepd. $\text{CaCl}_2$ soln. was used again for pptn. For use as a catalyst the ppt. is deposited on a carrier, the latter being impregnated either with the alkali silicate or the $\text{CaCl}_2$ soln. By addnl. treatment of these heavy-metal (or Al) silicates with the dissolved salts of different acids, mixed compds. can be obtained. Some of these products can also be used as insecticides or pigments and glazes.					

LEVY 09/282,857

&gt; d bib abs hitstr

L46 ANSWER 1 OF 4 USPATFULL  
 AN 2000:94861 USPATFULL  
 TI Amylase variants  
 IN Bisg.ang.rd-Frantzen, Henrik, Lyngby, Denmark  
     Svendsen, Allan, Birkerød, Denmark  
     Borchert, Torben Vedel, Copenhagen N, Denmark  
 PA Novo Nordisk A/S, Bagsvaerd, Copenhagen N, Denmark (non-U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 6093562 20000725  
 AI US 1996-600656 19960213 (8)  
 RLI Continuation of Ser. No. WO 1996-DK56, filed on 5 Feb 1996  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Prouty, Rebecca E.  
 LREP Zelson, Esq., Steve T.; Green, Esq., Reza  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 5  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)  
 LN.CNT 2938

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to variants of a parent .alpha.-amylase, which parent .alpha.-amylase (i) has an amino acid sequence selected from the amino acid sequences shown in SEQ ID No. 1, SEQ ID No. 2, SEQ ID No. 3, and SEQ ID No. 7, respectively; or (ii) displays at least 80% homology with one or more of these amino acid sequences; and/or displays immunological cross-reactivity with an antibody raised against an .alpha.-amylase having one of these amino acid sequences; and/or is encoded by a DNA sequence which hybridizes with the same probe as a DNA sequence encoding an .alpha.-amylase having one of these amino acid sequences; in which variant:

- (a) at least one amino acid residue of the parent .alpha.-amylase has been deleted; and/or
  - (b) at least one amino acid residue of the parent .alpha.-amylase has been replaced by a different amino acid residue; and/or
  - (c) at least one amino acid residue has been inserted relative to the parent .alpha.-amylase; the variant having .alpha.-amylase activity and exhibiting at least one of the following properties relative to the parent .alpha.-amylase: increased thermostability; increased stability towards oxidation; and reduced Ca.sup.2+ dependency;
- with the proviso that the amino acid sequence of the variant is not identical to any of the amino acid sequences shown in SEQ ID No. 1, SEQ ID No. 2, SEQ ID No. 3 and SEQ ID No. 7, respectively.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

&gt; D KWIC

L46 ANSWER 1 OF 4 USPATFULL  
 SUMM EP525 610 relates to mutant enzymes having improved stability towards ionic tensides (surfactants). The mutant enzymes have been produced by replacing an amino acid residue in the surface part of the parent enzyme.  
 SUMM . . . given substrate determined on the basis of the Michaelis-Menten equation], pi, pH optimum, temperature optimum, thermoactivation, stability towards oxidants or surfactants (e.g. in detergents), etc., taken alone or in combination, can contribute to improved performance. The skilled person will be aware.  
 SUMM The cell of the invention may be a cell of a higher organism such as a mammal or an insect, but is preferably a microbial cell, e.g. a bacterial or a fungal (including yeast) cell.  
 SUMM . . . useful in modifying starch where enzymatically modified starch is used in papermaking together with alkaline fillers such as calcium carbonate, kaolin and clays. With alkaline .alpha.-amylase variants of the invention it is feasible to modify the starch in the presence of.  
 SUMM . . . for laundry washing, for dishwashing or for hard-surface cleaning, comprising an .alpha.-amylase variant (including hybrid) of the invention, and a surfactant.  
 SUMM The detergent composition comprises one or more surfactants, each of which may be anionic, nonionic, cationic, or amphoteric (zwitterionic). The detergent will usually contain 0-50% of anionic

surfactant such as linear alkylbenzenesulfonate (LAS), alpha-olefinsulfonate (AOS), alkyl sulfate (fatty alcohol sulfate) (AS), alcohol ethoxysulfate (AEOS or AES), secondary alkanesulfonates (SAS), alpha-sulfo fatty acid methyl esters, alkyl- or alkenylsuccinic acid, or soap. It may also contain 0-40% of nonionic surfactant such as alcohol ethoxylate (AEO or AE), alcohol propoxylate, carboxylated alcohol ethoxylates, nonylphenol ethoxylate, alkylpolyglycoside, alkyltrimethylamine oxide, ethoxylated fatty acid.

SUMM

Linear alkylbenzenesulfonate (calculated as acid)  
6-12%

Nonionic surfactant 1-4%

Soap as fatty acid 2-6%

Sodium carbonate (as Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>) 14-22%

Zeolite (as NaAlSiO<sub>4</sub>) 18-32%

Sodium sulfate (as Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) . . .

SUMM

Anionic surfactant (linear alkylbenzenesulfonate,  
25-40%

alkyl sulfate, alpha-olefinsulfonate, alpha-sulfo fatty acid methyl esters, alkanesulfonates, soap)

Nonionic surfactant (e.g. alcohol ethoxylate) 1-10%

Sodium carbonate (as Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>) 8-25%

Soluble silicates (as Na<sub>2</sub>O, 2SiO<sub>2</sub>) 5-15%

Sodium sulfate (as . . .)

SUMM 19) Detergent composition formulated as a nonaqueous detergent liquid comprising a liquid nonionic surfactant such as, e.g., linear alkoxylated primary alcohol, a builder system (e.g. phosphate), enzyme and alkali. The detergent may also comprise anionic surfactant and/or a bleach system.

SUMM

Nonionic surfactant 0.4-2.5%

Sodium metasilicate 0-20%

Sodium disilicate 3-20%

Sodium triphosphate 20-40%

Sodium carbonate 0-20%

Sodium perborate 2-9%

Tetraacetyl ethylenediamine (TAED) 1-4%

Sodium. . .

SUMM

Nonionic surfactant (e.g. alcohol ethoxylate)

1-2%

Sodium disilicate 2-30%

Sodium carbonate 10-50%

Sodium phosphonate 0-5%

Trisodium citrate dihydrate 9-30%

Nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA). . .

SUMM

Nonionic surfactant 0.5-2.0%

Sodium disilicate 25-40%

Sodium citrate 30-55%

Sodium carbonate 0-29%

Sodium bicarbonate 0-20%

Sodium perborate monohydrate 0-15%

Tetraacetyl ethylenediamine (TAED) 0-6%

SUMM

Nonionic surfactant 1-2%

Zeolite MAP 15-42%

Sodium disilicate 30-34%

Sodium citrate 0-12%

Sodium carbonate 0-20%

Sodium perborate monohydrate 7-15%

Tetraacetyl ethylenediamine (TAED) 0-3%

SUMM

Nonionic surfactant 1-7%

Sodium disilicate 18-30%

Trisodium citrate 10-24%

Sodium carbonate 12-20%

Monopersulphate 15-21%

(2 KHSO<sub>4</sub>.5.KHSO<sub>4</sub>.4.K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>)

Bleach stabilizer 0.1-2%

Maleic acid/acrylic. . .

SUMM 6) POWDER AND LIQUID DISHWASHING COMPOSITION WITH CLEANING SURFACTANT SYSTEM

SUMM

Nonionic surfactant 0-1.5%  
 Octadecyl dimethylamine N-oxide dihydrate 0-5%  
 80:20 wt. C18/C16 blend of octadecyl  
 dimethylamine N-oxide dihydrate and  
 hexadecyldimethyl amine N-oxide dihydrate.

SUMM

Liquid nonionic surfactant 2.0-10.0%  
 (e.g. alcohol ethoxylates)  
 Alkali metal silicate 3.0-15.0%  
 Alkali metal phosphate 20.0-40.0%  
 Liquid carrier selected from higher glycols, 25.0-45.0%  
 polyglycols, polyoxides, glycoethers  
 Stabilizer 0.5-7.0%  
 (e.g. a partial).

SUMM

Liquid nonionic surfactant 2.0-10.0%  
 (e.g. alcohol ethoxylates)  
 Sodium silicate 3.0-15.0%  
 Alkali metal carbonate 7.0-20.0%  
 Sodium citrate 0.0-1.5%  
 Stabilizing system 0.5-7.0%  
 (e.g. mixtures of).

SUMM

C.sub.12 - C.sub.14 fatty acid 0-0.5%  
 Block co-polymer surfactant 1.5-15.0%  
 Sodium citrate 0-12%  
 Sodium tripolyphosphate 0-15%  
 Sodium carbonate 0-8%  
 Aluminum tristearate 0-0.1%  
 Sodium cumene sulphonate 0-1.7%  
 Polyacrylate thickener 1.32-2.5%

DETD . . . NaCl. The pH is adjusted to 7.5. The alpha.-amylase is pure as judged by SDS-PAGE. All buffers contain 2 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>.  
 2 in order to stabilize the amylase.

DETD . . . NaCl. The pH is adjusted to 7.5. The amylase is pure as judged by SDS-PAGE. All buffers contain 2 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>.  
 2 in order to stabilize the amylase.

DETD . . . 5 ml 50 mM Britton-Robinson buffer (50 mM acetic acid, 50 mM phosphoric acid, 50 mM boric acid, 0.1 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>).  
 2, pH adjusted to the value of interest with NaOH). The test is performed in a water bath at the temperature.

DETD . . . variants in 50 mM Britton-Robinson buffer (50 mM acetic acid, 50 mM phosphoric acid, 50 mM boric acid. 0.1 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>).  
 sub.2, pH adjusted to the value of interest with NaOH), pH 9.0, to which hydrogen peroxide was added (at time t=0).

DETD % Activity after incubation for  
 (minutes)

Variant	0	5	10	15	30
4	100	66	41	22	7
6	100	87	73	65	43
7	100	14	2	1	0
8	100	69	46	31	14

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L30 ANSWER 4 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 AN 1996:100901 HCAPLUS  
 DN 124:138658  
 TI Agrochemical granules containing calcium silicate hydrates, surfactants, and mineral-based carriers  
 IN Zen, Shigekazu; Ishimoto, Yasuhiko; Katayama, Yasuyuki; Imai, Masayoshi  
 PA Sumitomo Chemical Co, Japan  
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DT Patent  
 LA Japanese  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 07309702	A2	19951128	JP 1994-102863	19940517
AB	Agrochem. granules contain (a) hydrophobic agrochems., i.e. pesticides or plant growth regulators, dissolved in hydrophobic solvents, (b) Ca silicate hydrates showing $\text{SiO}_2/\text{CaO} \geq 1.5$ (by mol), (c) surfactants, and (d) mineral-based carriers. The granules show high hardness (resistance to disintegration during transportation) and are rapidly disintegrated in $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . $\alpha$ -Cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl 2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropanecarboxylate 10, Hisol SAS 296 20, Morwet D 425 25, Morwet EFW 2, Florite R 10, and kaolin clay 33 wt. parts were made into granules, which were disintegrated by 60 g load/granule in a loading test, vs. by 10 g load/granule, for controls contg. Hi-Sil 233 (silica) instead of Florite R.				
IT	1344-95-2, Florite R RL: AGR (Agricultural use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (Agrochem. granules contg. hydrophobic agrochems., solvents, ca silicate surfactants, and mineral-based carriers)				
RN	1344-95-2 HCAPLUS				
CN	Silicic acid, calcium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*